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GUINEAN MINISTER VIEWS TIES WITH MOROCCO

LD240947 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 17 Mar 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Interview with Guinean Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure by Mustapha Sehimi: "His Majesty the King Is a Great Militant of Africa"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Before his departure, Guinean Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure, who participated in the Jerusalem committee's work, was kind enough to reply to some of our questions.

LE MATIN: Minister, what conclusions have you drawn from the Jerusalem committee's recent deliberations in Marrakesh?

Abdoulaye Toure: The Jerusalem committee has done some very useful work. All Muslim states belonging to this committee participated in this work at the highest level.

LE MATIN: Can the adopted resolution be described as realistic?

Abdoulaye Toure: Yes, the resolution is realistic but this does not mean that it is devoid of content. The principles which presided over the creation of the Jerusalem committee 1 year ago have been reaffirmed. However, there is more to this resolution than mere slogans. It represents a strategy which we have determined and it falls within the framework of a responsible political process.

LE MATIN: How would you describe the existing bilateral relations between our two countries?

Abdoulaye Toure: We attach great importance to our bilateral relations. Morocco and Guinea are both founder members of the OAU. And I can tell you that without the January 1961 Casablanca Charter there would be no OAU. Our two countries are bound together by ties of militancy for Africa. These are no recent ties; they are historical and have always operated in favor of peace, freedom and progress in Africa.

Our two countries complement each other. Morocco has achieved a certain level of development, especially in the agricultural sphere. And Guinea can usefully benefit from Morocco's experience in the spheres of irrigation, agricultural technology and development techniques.

There are great opportunities in the cultural sphere--dozens of Guinean students attend Moroccan universities, which are of international standard.

Furthermore, as far as the economic and industrial sectors are concerned, we plan to create mixed economy companies with a view to developing trade exchanges between the two countries.

LE MATIN: What are your views on the threats of destabilization hanging over Africa?

Abdoulaye Toure: Campaigns and threats aimed at destabilization have been launched from all directions. This is a result of the fact that at least some people believe that regimes in Africa are unstable. The desire to destabilize Africa is connected with expansionist policies reminiscent of the "gunboat policy" pursued in the 19th century and at the beginning of this century.

Certain African states have been used as bases and springboards for campaigns aimed at destabilizing some other states. This is blameworthy. Increased awareness among our peoples is the only answer to this.

These threats of destabilization can also be countered through increased cooperation and more frequent consultations among African countries. And, finally, we must strengthen the OAU and make it serious-minded and responsible and jointly seek to create a continental organization at the service of the higher interests of the African peoples.

POPE MAY VISIT ZIMBABWE ON AFRICAN TOUR

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The Pope might visit Zimbabwe during his African tour this year, the Roman Catholic apostolic delegate to Southern Africa, the Most Rev. Edward Cassidy, said here last week. "A visit to this country cannot be ruled out this year," Archbishop Cassidy said during his brief visit to Bulawayo. "Obviously he will receive a large number of invitations and won't be able to accept them all, on this tour anyway.

"So he will be looking for special reasons to visit. Last year the (Roman Catholic) Church in this country celebrated its centenary. Because of the situation the celebrations were a little low-key. This is the sort of thing that will influence Pope John Paul in his choice of countries.

"And, of course, the end of a war is something well worth celebrating."

The archbishop is in the country until Independence.

"The Holy See would like to see a close relationship and there would be no problems on our side if the Government wanted to establish diplomatic relations. Most countries in Africa do have such ties with us.

"In fact the only ones I can think of that don't are South Africa, Angola and Mozambique.

"There is a great deal in common between the social teaching of the church and the manifesto issued by the Government before the elections.

"The new Constitution has a clause for the freedom of conscience and religion, which is all any church would ask for."

Archbishop Cassidy said he would meet local Roman Catholic bishops.

"The bishops here will have to establish their priorities and then we will see what we can do to help. There is a lot of work to be done, with the refugee problems and so much has been destroyed in the rural areas."

CSO: 4420

EASY TRANSIT TO SWAZILAND BY MOZAMBICAN YOUTH, SNASP INVOLVEMENT

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 486, 3 Feb 80 pp 22-26

[Article by Arlindo Lopes: "A Dangerous Adventure"]

[Excerpts] Artur Henrique Carlos and Titos Jose Nuvunga are two young men who fled to Swaziland last year. They are 16 and 15 years old respectively and studied, prior to their departure, at the secondary schools Josina Machel and Matola.

"I was in the seventh grade and I was repeating. One day, two friends spoke to me about fleeing abroad.... It was an adventure for me," he told us several days ago in Maputo.

This is about two cases, quite similar to those of other young people between the ages of 13 and 17, who left the country illegally in 1979.

"What made you leave the country illegally"? we began questioning young Artur.

"It was a pure adventure for me. I wanted an adventure--to go and see, quite simply. When I left, I was counting on the hospitality of one of my aunts who lives in Mbabane. I hoped to do various things that my friends told me about, make friends or see different things, since I had lived 17 years in Maputo and never left. I expected to encounter very different things, which our country did not have...!

In Swaziland, I went from one place to another, and did nothing. I spent 2 1/2 months trying to study, but without documentation, it is difficult," he told us.

As a result, he took to the road again and returned home. It did not end here. He went to Swaziland and returned seven times, and on the eighth, was detained by SNASP [National People's Security Service], as he himself told us:

"In all, coming and going, I made 14 trips. When I came from Swaziland the last time, in October, I expected to return again. As on the other occasions, I had no problem, I saw no obstacle at the border and I thought it would always be that way. However, I was in Maputo a week and had many friends.... Many people began to talk, this came to SNASP's attention and I was detained."

Fathers Who Do Not Know the Children

In the interviews we had with some people on the flight of young people to Swaziland, we detected negative behavior characterizing the actions of some fathers and education officials. What should be their role, for example, when children disappear for some time and return with a dubious explanation?

When this absence is prolonged or he wears a new suit home, it is normal for fathers to ask where he was or who bought him the new clothes he brought with him.

Parents can either conceal or act as accomplices about the negative attitudes of the very young. We spoke with people who were detained because they did not turn in sons, nephews or cousins who, like Artur Carlos, left illegally for Swaziland and returned secretly, as if it were the most natural thing in the world.

Every Citizen Must Make Denunciations

Leaving national territory without authorization is a crime, according to an article of criminal law, against the security of the people and the people's state. It is the duty of every citizen to turn in those individuals doing this.

The illegal departure of minors for other countries could result in consequences other than those we mention. In certain neighboring countries, agents of imperialism corrupt and recruit Mozambique youth to make them commit serious crimes against their own and neighboring countries. In short, betray their country. Now, it is known that in Swaziland, agents infiltrated by the Special Branch (secret police of the illegal Rhodesian Government) frequently work under the cover of the so-called "Free Africa" to try to recruit Mozambicans. This is the story of Titos Nuvunga:

"An individual who said he belonged to "Free Africa" contacted me about going to Rhodesia for training and returning to Mozambique to perform certain services, such as: determining the bus stops and other places frequented by the people, the authorities and the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique). This individual told me: 'You see the lines in our country and we need shirts; if you work with us, we are going to liberate the country and install a new government.' But my answer was no, because I did not oppose Mozambique politics or the government, but fled Mozambique because I had personal problems."

Artur Carlos confirmed this kind of enticement and stressed that such agents "had authorized exits at the South African and Rhodesian borders, and they went from one side to the other."

A Dangerous Adventure

According to Artur, there are many Mozambicans in Swaziland. "Many of them are there legally; that is, with the authorization of the Swaziland Government. They arrive there and, to be admitted, arrange things and say: 'We are fleeing because we do not wish to go into the army' and other such things. Thus, they are considered political refugees, receive United Nations assistance and a bishop gives them money.

Even the Swazi at times ask, 'You are independent, why flee'? Many can not answer. Then, they do nothing but drink, go to nightclubs and waste the money given to them."

These are bad habits--lack of discipline, laziness, lack of responsibility and lack of patriotism which the revolution is combating, since they are contrary to the new man that we wish to create. This is what a SNASP official said when presenting the people to be interviewed, "the people of Mozambique themselves are going to create the happiness of the Mozambique people."

On the subject of these fugitives, we cannot forget that in the revolutionary process like ours, the struggle between old and new ideas is acute. The internal struggle of classes and the pressure of imperialism against the advance of socialism creates situations like those we have just described.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

EQUATORIAL GUINEA REFUGEES LEAVE GABON--Libreville 18 Mar (AFP)--Four hundred and sixty Equatorial Guinean refugees left Libreville (Gabon) on Monday for Malabo (Equatorial Guinea) aboard the boat Acadio Man Ela. After the change of regime in Equatorial Guinea the almost 60,000 Equatorial Guinean refugees residing in Gabon were invited either to return freely to their country or to stay. Since then, the return to the motherland has been done on individual basis across the frontiers and more often by road. According to the Malabo Embassy in Libreville, about 3,000 people have already registered at the chancellery to return voluntarily to their country. For Mr Michel Dupiozat, representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees, the repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin always constitutes the best solution as much in the humanitarian as in the social and economic aspects. The Gabonese Government on its part, has confirmed that a Gabonese boat, the Mayumba, could run between Libreville and Malabo as soon as the need arises. The repatriation exercise is financed by the UN High Commission for Refugees. [Text] [AB181400 Paris AFP in French 0919 GMT 18 Mar 80 AB]

BADEA LOANS--The Arab Bank for African Economic Development [BADEA] is to grant loans to Botswana, Mozambique and the Seychelles. The decision was taken by the Administrative Council of the bank at the end of its 16th session held on 1 and 2 March in Khartoum. With these new operations, the total commitments of the bank in Africa come to 350.13 million and 571.874 million taking into account the assistance given in the form of emergency aid. The Administrative Council of the bank has decided to grant a loan of 1.20 million dollars to the Seychelles republic for the financing of the electrification project of Preslin Island. The loan, (34 percent of the total cost) is payable in 12 years including a grace period of 2 years and carries an annual interest of 5 percent. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1425 GMT 18 Mar 80 AB]

ZAMBIA ACCEPTS RHODESIAN PASSPORTS--Zambia yesterday finally agreed to accept Rhodesian passports and travel documents. The move follows persistent pressure on Lusaka by the Governor, Lord Soames. The Governor's chief spokesman, Mr Nicholas Fenn, said the decision would take effect immediately. "Rhodesian passport holders will be treated in the same way as other Commonwealth passport holders," he said. "Visas will not be necessary." Zambia has withheld recognition of Rhodesian passports since the Governor arrived and the start of the ceasefire. Rhodesians were charged

100 kwacha for temporary entry permits. British passport holders were only charged 2,25 kwacha. There were fears that the Zambians might seize Rhodesian passports at the border. Yesterday's decision comes as relations between Zambia and Rhodesia rapidly improve. There was an exchange of prisoners at the Chirundu border post last week and the Lusaka Government has demobilized its reserve force, which was called up at the height of the war. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

DOS SANTOS EXHORTS PEASANTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 80 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Cahombo Farm in Malanje Province; date not given]

> [Excerpts] During the meeting held with farmworkers at the Cahombo Farm in Malanje Province at the end of the day of voluntary labor marking the official start of the National Corn Harvesting Campaign, comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, delivered the following extemporaneous speech.

Comrade members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party;

Comrade members of the Party Provincial Committee;

Comrade provincial commissioner;

Comrade workers of the Cahombo unit;

Comrade workers in agriculture;

Comrade guests;

Dear comrade pioneers;

Dear friends and compatriots;

It is with great satisfaction that we are here today in Malanje Province and, at this moment, in this production unit to talk and converse for a few moments with officials of this enterprise and with the workers in agriculture.

It was not by chance that the comrade minister of agriculture chose this unit for today's visit by a delegation from the party and government. We all know

that there is a shortage of corn for feeding our population, and not only of corn. We all know also that before our independence, in the colonial period, corn production in Angola was sufficient for our needs and that there were even surpluses--that is, there was corn left over--that we exported to other countries. The process of struggling for our independence was a difficult one which, in its final phase, saw moments of great hardship--moments of quite hard and difficult struggle against those who were trying to take away from the Angolan people the gains they had achieved following a long and hard war of national independence.

Thus it was that we inherited an extremely difficult situation. With few cadres, with the marketing channels destroyed, and with the firms abandoned, paralyzed, and in some cases destroyed. Well, obviously, in order to assert ourselves as a people and a nation, we had to build a sovereign and independent state from those ruins; we had to defend our gains because our enemies, even beyond our frontiers, were continuing to attack us in every way.

Our financial capacity--our economic capacity--was reduced or diminished to a large extent. In the first years of independence, we were no longer exporting as much petroleum, as many diamonds, or as much coffee as we had during the colonial period. In other words, we were no longer collecting as much foreign exchange--as much money in foreign currency--as we did during the colonial period. And that fact obviously prevented us from being able to solve all of the nation's problems rapidly and immediately. We have worked--obviously within the limits of the country's possibilities then and now--at solving the problems, and obviously we have paid greater attention to those sectors that were most disorganized--those that were most completely destroyed. And we are thinking of the transportation sector: in 1975-1976 there were practically no buses in Angola, and there were no taxis. There were also practically no automobiles, even for leaders. In 1976-1977, even in the capital, our stores were empty--almost completely empty. And we have continued to make an effort, we have continued to import tractors, we have continued to import clothing, and we have continued to import food. Obviously, there was not enough of everything, and there is still not enough of everything, for everyone. And the situation we are experiencing is reflected in the following: to import everything we need--food, clothing, shoes, medicines, and means of transportation--we must have money. And that money must be foreign money because we must buy those products from other countries. We cannot pay for them in kwanzas. Well, we can ask other countries to lend us money; that is one way. And we have done so. But we cannot follow that path only--the path of asking other countries to lend us money, because obviously we put our country in debt by doing so, and then we lose our independence.

Therefore, comrades, we have made a great effort in the area of diamonds and petroleum. You are reminded that just after our independence, petroleum was no longer being produced in Cabinda. The Americans practically stopped working in Cabinda. They even did not want to deliver the airplanes--the Boeing 737's--that we had bought at the time. The diamond firm was practically paralyzed; many technicians who were Portuguese fled.

And so we have made a great effort. We have reviewed the contracts and agreements signed by the colonialists with the Americans concerning petroleum and with other foreigners in connection with diamonds. We have found ways to keep those important firms operating. And since they are operating today, they are generating foreign exchange. But they are operating as partnerships: that is, a portion of the capital--the money--used to operate those firms is provided by Angola. Another portion comes from foreign countries and Western countries. This means that not all of the revenue--not all of the money earned by selling petroleum and diamonds--reverts to the People's Republic of Angola alone. We must share it in proportion to the amount of money we have in the firm.

On the other hand, while those firms are operating and generating foreign exchange, another important sector that also provides us with foreign exchange is the coffee sector. And you comrades in agriculture know very well what difficulties we have experienced in recovering production levels in that sector. We have had great difficulties, and our production has declined from year to year. In 1977-1978 we produced only 35,000 tons, and in 1979 we produced 20,000 tons, while in 1974 production totaled about 200,000 tons.

So, comrades, those are difficulties that our country is experiencing and that we must resolve--all of us, we the Angolan people. And that is why we sometimes have these situations in which there are not enough supplies or not enough clothing for everyone. And so we must all think together about this: what are the best ways for us to solve all those problems?

On the one hand, in order for us to buy clothing, shoes, food, medicine, transportation, and machinery and develop our economy, we need foreign exchange. On the other hand, in order for us to have foreign money, we also need to produce at least petroleum, diamonds, coffee, quartz, and other things that we can sell abroad--sisal and so on.

That is why, comrades, and as our late comrade, President Dr Agostinho Neto, said right here in Malanje, our economic situation is not an easy one.

In the midst of our difficulties, obviously, we must find the remedy for our problems. That is why we have been saying that the best solution for taking care of our problems is in fact for each one, in his workplace, to produce--to produce constantly more and better. In other words, to work.

That is why, as I said at the beginning, we did not come here by chance. We need corn. The People's Republic of Angola now imports corn: corn that could be produced here in Angola. We import about 200,000 tons of corn. That represents foreign exchange--in other words, foreign money that we could be using to buy clothing, medicine, and shoes. But no, we are going to buy corn: corn that we could be producing in our own country!

Well, a great effort has already been made, and I congratulate you comrades in agriculture, you officials, and you workers, because you are in fact

contributing in an effective manner to our solution of the Angolan people's problems.

This year's corn production is probably already greater than last year's; large areas have already been prepared and cultivated. We will definitely have to harvest all the corn produced. And in that we will definitely have to put forth every effort. In other words, the government, the party, and officials at all levels must make every effort to give the workers the necessary support so that the corn can in fact be harvested.

I want to express one hope, however, and that is that we will not in fact lose the corn that is already mature. We will have to make every effort to harvest all the corn, not only in Malanje Province but also in all the other provinces.

Sometimes we are faced with situations of indiscipline at various levels--among the rank-and-file workers, among intermediate cadres, or among officials. The party's directives are not always respected, the government's decisions are not always implemented, and those who do not implement them are not always punished.

We imported more than 9,000 vehicles of various kinds in 1978-1979. And we can say without exaggeration that at this moment more than half of them--that is, about 4,000 units--are not operational. They are at a standstill.

And that is not all. Sometimes large quantities of food products spoil--food products that the government imports to minimize the people's problems.

As I was saying just now, comrades, sometimes the products we import to minimize the people's problems are allowed to spoil through the carelessness and negligence of a few officials. We know that there is a shortage of bread in almost all the provinces; there is a shortage of wheat flour. But 1,800 tons of wheat or a little more have spoiled through the negligence of officials! This is just to illustrate the fact that in our own midst we sometimes have individuals who act against our revolution and who are not interested in solving the people's problems but rather just the opposite. And against them we must apply the revolutionary democratic dictatorship, because they are behaving as enemies of the people. This means that at all levels we must be vigilant and continue to impose discipline through enforcement of the law. This is very important because otherwise, a part of the people, government, and party will be working to solve the few difficult and pressing problems that we have, while others, working under cover, will continue to oppose, thwart, and hinder the thorough development of the revolutionary process that will enable us to satisfy in the future the needs that we all have.

I am not going to go on at length; these are problems that you see and feel every day, but at times we are somewhat liberalist. We do not act when it is necessary. We let things go. And such behavior is not correct.

At all levels--among the workers, among rank-and-file workers, among officials, among intermediate cadres, among party leaders, and among government leaders--we will have to enforce compliance with the rules and enforce discipline. If we do not, it will be difficult for us to organize a strong country--a country that is truly independent.

In conclusion, I want to express the hope to all of you workers in agriculture that you will in fact continue the spirit of competition and emulation among the various units. At our level, we feel that we must continue to provide agriculture with sizable support. Agriculture is the basis of our economic-social development; that is how our party defines it. And every government and every party must turn its chief attention to the problems of agriculture. Our peasants have been working. It is they who have the most difficulties and they who currently benefit the least from the fruits of our independence.

Long live agriculture.

Comrades, we are in the year of the First Party Congress and in the year of the establishment of the People's Assembly. Party members especially and all the people in general cannot lose sight of these important tasks which our party and our people must fulfill.

If we organize our People's Assembly, we will in fact have an organization which will help us immensely in controlling government and state activity and which will always advise officials at the opportune moment so that they can find the best solutions to the people's problems.

The most important thing is to solve the people's problems!

This is 1980: year of the First Special Party Congress and of the establishment of the People's Assembly.

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party!

Long live people's government!

The struggle continues!

For people's government.

Victory is certain!

11798
CSO: 4401

UNITA TACTICS IN BORDER AREA DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 10

[Article by Jan van Ree]

[Text]

THE seesaw war in southern Angola between UNITA and MPLA Government soldiers has been given a new dimension by the proposed demilitarised zone along the South West African border with Angola.

Several South West African and South African officials and politicians have warned that UNITA will have to be reckoned with in the talks on the DMZ, and the leader of the resistance movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has already said that without his organisation the DMZ will never become a reality.

He has sent messages to this effect to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

UNITA claims to have substantial influence much further into Angola than the southern border area and this is substantiated by their proven ability to keep the Benguela Railway inoperative.

Along the South West African border UNITA is active mostly in the east, where for the past few years the three major towns of Cuangar, Calais and Dirico have been won and lost several times by each side.

From Dirico further east to the Zambian border UNITA is said to be in full control. People are on their farms and crops are planted and harvested each year.

The battles for the three towns have become an annual event. The first sign comes when the local tribespeople are told by UNITA to leave the area. The MPLA, when it takes a town, lets the people move in around it on smallholdings. Once these people begin to leave they know UNITA is going to start its softening-up process.

NERVOUS

This consists of harassment of patrols — several patrols out of Calais and Cuangar have been attacked by UNITA forces during the past two months — and also lobbing the odd mortar bomb into the towns themselves.

This makes the MPLA soldiers nervous and rifle fire can often be heard coming from Calais during the night.

The harassment usually starts just before the first rains. Then when the ground is thoroughly soaked and aircraft can no longer land on the earth landing strips UNITA goes over to its main offensive.

MPLA morale sinks because of a lack of food and being cut off. After a battle usually lasting only a few days UNITA occupies the town.

The soldiers who die in the fighting are thrown into the Kavango River and if the crocodiles do not get them first a police patrol boat from the Kavango has the gory task of fishing them out of the river.

UNITA allows the local population to move into the town with them but after a while the troops move out back into the bush and people remain. When the MPLA returns in full force during the dry season the people flee and the border towns are once again occupied by MPLA.

This is the way the war in southern Angola has been seesawing for several years and sources believe that UNITA would without doubt be a headache to any force which wished to occupy the border area.

UNITA is the oldest resistance movement in the area and over the years has become more effective due to experience and more sophisticated weapons. They also have the traditional support of the local population in the area.

If UNITA were to start a full-scale, do-or-die offensive to stop the establishment of a DMZ they would create serious problems for South West Africa.

SHORTAGE

The Kavango, in the far north of the territory and the actual border area with Angola, is already experiencing a food shortage and the Kavango authorities have been forced to ask for aid.

Mr Aloys Hashpirai, the Kavango Minister of Interior, told me on a recent visit to the area that there was "very little food on our side of the river".

"If we suddenly get an influx of several thousand refugees it would mean big problems," he said.

The Kavango government in many ways feels it has to help the refugees, for the majority of them are of the same tribe.

"The Kavango River was never our real border — this lies about 80 km into Angola," he said. "It was only when the white man came that the river was made the border. Most of the people in Angola speak our language and have friends and relatives in the Kavango."

CSO: 4420

DIAMANG FIGURES SHOW PRODUCTION DROP

London WEST AFRICA in English 10 Mar 80 p 448

[Text]

Angola's state-run Diamond Mining company, Diamang, produced nearly 841,000 carats of diamonds in 1979 according to the Angolan news agency Angop. Diamang hopes almost to double its output to 1.4m carats this year.

Figures for Diamang's trading performance in 1979 have not yet been issued, but the higher international price of diamonds had resulted in a total $3.5m. increase in the value of diamond exports during September and October last year.

In Lisbon, diamond industry sources said the 1979 production figures were 60 per cent below those for 1973 — Diamang's last "normal" year before the country's independence and civil war.

"In the year before the Portuguese revolution of 1974, the Diamang mines yielded 2.12m. carats and accounted for about eight per cent of the world's diamond production.

In 1975, the year of Angola's independence, the company was expecting production to rise to 3.5m. carats. In fact there was a drop of 60 per cent in output compared with 1973.

This was mainly due to an exodus of trained personnel, a vast increase in diamond-stealing and illicit mining, the rusting of Diamang's huge park of earth-moving machinery and the instability produced by the civil war which was raging in Angola at the time.

Diamang, whose concession mainly covers the north eastern corner of Angola along the border with Zaire, is owned by the Angolan Government, with a minority stake held by British, South African, American, Belgian and Swiss interests.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO JCP CONGRESS--With a view to participating in the work of the 15th Congress of the Japan Communist Party [JCP], which began yesterday in Atami, a party delegation left Luanda on Monday for that Asian country. It was headed by comrade Antonio Lengue, director of the Department of External Relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. It should be pointed out, however, that the main issue before the congress will be that of trying to find the most effective means of forming a united front among Japanese progressive forces and ways in which that country can contribute to international development on the basis of three principles: denunciation of the Japanese-American security treaty, a policy serving the interests of the workers, and energetic opposition to the return to militarism. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 80 p 2] 11798

DIAMOND RECEIPTS UP--Thanks to an almost 12-percent rise in international diamond prices, revenues from national production of that type of precious stone rose by about $3.5 million in September and October alone. That information was supplied to our newspaper by the Angola Diamond Company, which quoted a figure of $3,534,990.15 as the increase in receipts during the period in question and said it was due to fluctuations at the Central Diamond Exchange in London. As is known, the People's Republic of Angola is an important diamond exporter, but for the past 2 years the government has been making a tremendous effort to bring about a recovery of production levels in a sector of activity that was obviously among those most affected by the flight of technicians after independence. It should be noted that the rise in diamond prices is all the more important to our country's economy in that along with petroleum and coffee, that product constitutes one of the most important sources of foreign exchange. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 80 p 2] 11798

CSO: 4401

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1980 BUDGET

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 13 Feb 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The work of the Eighth Session of the People's National Assembly [ANP] was devoted to a persistent analysis of government and party activity and of the country's problems, and it ended with a decision as to the purpose and allocation of the 3,292,786,728 escudos that will be used to administer the operation of the state, undertake infrastructure projects, and carry out projects in the areas of agriculture, industry, and the social advancement of our inhabitants.

The General State Budget for 1980 includes an investment program of 2.41 billion escudos and provides 882,786,728 escudos for operating the country's administrative apparatus. Practically all of it is already financed, with the major portion being guaranteed, as has now become the custom, through international cooperation (61 percent), the National Development Fund (10 percent), and nontied bilateral aid (Swedish cooperation, for example). Only 10 percent remains to be guaranteed, all of it in the investment program.

The secretary of state for cooperation and planning, whose task it was to present the investment program, emphasized that while there had been justification during a certain period--while a suitable administrative and economic apparatus was being set up--for investments that were necessarily less programmed because they had to deal with emergency situations, such a policy cannot continue any longer without jeopardizing achievements that will soon be required by development.

A certain degree of continuity will have to be tolerated, however, with respect to labor-intensive projects, which in recent years have employed about 30,000 persons, or an estimated one-third of the active population and one-half of the inherited unemployment. According to comrade Jose Brito, the building of infrastructure will soon require an increase of about 4 billion escudos in investments, since 40 percent of the current investments are being absorbed by equipment.

11798
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SAL FIR AGAIN OPERATIONAL--After a long and difficult path followed by Cape Verdian authorities with support from the diplomacy of friendly countries--namely Portugal, Spain, and Brazil--and international organizations such as the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), the Sal Ocean FIR (Flight Information Region) became officially operational again on Thursday morning, the 21st. It will serve about 8,000 large aircraft annually. Beginning at 1200 hours on the 21st of this month, Cape Verde resumed administration of its Ocean FIR with centralized control at the Amilcar Cabral International Airport (on Sal Island). In the opinion of experts, that region occupies an excellent geographic position and will again be playing a basic role in the equilibrium and safety of the heavy air traffic at that intersection linking Africa and Europe with North and South America. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Feb 80 pp 1,8] 11798

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN VIEWED--The joint commission on Spanish-Cape Verdian cooperation will meet for the first time in the city of Praia in late May. A Spanish technical mission, including an individual from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will come to our country beforehand, in order to arrange future bilateral cooperation activities. Cape Verde has quite similar problems in the areas of agriculture, desertification, fishing and development of the refrigeration industry to those of the Canary Islands. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 4-11 Feb 80 p 8] 9479

CSO: 4401

NO POLITICAL SOLUTION TO FACTIONAL PROBLEMS EMERGING

High Tension in Ndjamena

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] Exactly 1 year after the battle of Ndjamena, no political solution is emerging in Chad. The application of the agreement reached in Lagos in August 1979 by 11 political-military factions is running into serious difficulties; and high tension prevails in the capital, where students have gone on strike to protest against "the indifference and irresponsibility" of the authorities with respect to their problems.

In Paris, this situation is judged "extraordinarily dangerous," according to a statement made last week by Robert Galley. "There are more than 30,000 men under arms in Chad, while the economy of the country is barely in a position to support several [word illegible] of gendarmes," said the minister of cooperation notably to the English-speaking press, after which he added, "Every effort made by France is aimed at putting together the conditions of a rapid demilitarization of this country so that economic life and life, period, can take off again."

In an effort to establish a timetable for the withdrawal of French troops, Rene Journiac traveled to Ndjamena last week before he was killed in an airplane accident in Cameroon.

A Devastated City

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Feb 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "A Country in the Grip of Factions. 1. The Power of the Kalashnikovs"]

[Text] Ndjamena--Three short bursts of automatic weapon fire followed by a much longer fourth burst disturb the calm of the tropical night. A long series of tracer bullets passes over the curtain of palm trees which encloses the garden and loses itself beyond the villa's roof. A nightjar quickens its flight, and the bullfrogs have momentarily interrupted their concert. On the terrace where four Europeans are assembled, only the travelers give signs of anxiety. The expatriates remain calm. For several months now, such incidents no longer surprise them.

Accidental firings, short, armed confrontations, at times summary executions, are now part of the daily reality of the capital of Chad. Africans are dying without anyone's knowing under what conditions. Miraculously preserved to this day--except for errant bullets--the European community, which had lamented four deaths during the bloody events of February and March 1979, has to accommodate itself to this atmosphere of civil war.

The expatriates who have remained on site (500 to 600 instead of the 3,600 who lived here before February 1979) accept this ordeal as calmly as possible. However, the recent attack on one of them, a Jesuit priest, who was stabbed by a Chadian,[1] has caused a serious malaise in the ranks of the small colony where everyone knows everyone else, and a certain amount of solidarity is shown.

The daily shutdowns of electricity and water, supply problems and the disorganization of the schools contribute to the creation of a climate of pessimism against which those who refused to be evacuated to Libreville and Douala last year by the airlift organized by the French army are fighting more or less successfully.

Many civilians are making common cause and attempting to lift faltering morale. Communications with France are uncertain. The earth station installed near Radio-Chad only functioned a few hours. Its installation cost 750 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs (1 CFA franc = 0.02 French francs); and, on the very day the installations were completed, they were ravaged during the fighting in February 1979.

Closed since that time, the university reopened its doors on 15 January. Since many advisers refused to return to Ndjamena or had not yet succeeded in regularizing their administrative situation, it is often educated persons from the private sector who, for the time being, are kind enough to give some of the courses. In particular, this is the case with a local representative of an airline company and the wife of the only press correspondent installed in a permanent way in the capital.

Most Chadians from the southern part of the country have left Ndjamena to return to their villages. Some of them are living in Europe or in neighboring African states, particularly in Cameroon and the Central African Empire. Those who have remained feel that their safety is threatened by the predominant presence in the city of Northern Armed Forces (FAN), whose chief is the former prime minister, Hissene Habre.

A Spectacle of Desolation

Districts in the central-eastern part of Ndjamena, formerly inhabited by Saras, have been totally abandoned and all the concessions looted. The insides of houses are "cleaned out" just like the carcasses of animals which have been picked at by birds of prey. Roof slates, door frames and windows have been carried off. Weeds are growing in the yards of which stray dogs and cats have taken possession. A profound silence reigns after nightfall, except in certain sectors where people from the north have begun to move in, as well as combatants in search of bivouacs.

Some of the "southerners" have chosen to install themselves on the other side of the Chari, on the Cameroonian bank, in the small town of Kousseri, and cross the river twice a day. For this segment of the population, as for the expatriates themselves, their presence in Ndjamena is linked directly with the remaining French troops. Many of the "northerners" are also in favor of their remaining, as is explained to us by a young Chadian journalist, who is quite representative of the new generation: "The feeling of hostility which prevailed as recently as 18 months ago with regard to the French soldiers has disappeared. They have, in fact, caused the local situation to be less unstable. Even the leaders of the 11 factions[2] represented in the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) accept their remaining on site, when they speak about this in private. However, since they signed the Lagos agreements, under the dual pressure of Nigeria and Ligya, and since these agreements provide for evacuation, they do not wish to second-guess themselves publicly..."

Installed on the Ndjamena air base, the "French troops in Chad" now barely total 1,200 men. Relieved every 4 months, we are told by the general of Tonquedec, commander of the FFT [French Forces in Chad] and responsible for "operation Tacaud," "a triple mission of civilian aid, psychological and moral protection and deterrence." The French troops, who have four Jaguars which are parked here permanently, one Breguet-Atlantic, 10 Puma helicopters and three Transalls, and whose last military mission goes back to December 1978 in Abeche, provide many services. They supply Chad with kerosene, including kerosene for aircraft of the Air Afrique Company--and Libyan airplanes on stopover--transport pilgrims to Mecca and give medical treatment to wounded Chadian civilians and military personnel.

At present, troops of the 17th Engineers Parachute Regiment (RGP) are repairing some of the major roads of Ndjamena. On former Georges-Pompidou Avenue, which has been renamed Avenue of the Grand Army because the Northern Armed Forces met their adversaries there with mortar and recoilless cannon fire which caused considerable damage, two Caterpillar tractors driven by engineer soldiers move about to the amusement of the children of the district. At the ferry, which was restored to operating condition by the French army, other soldiers from the 17th RGP have just transported a 65-ton generator recently arrived from Douala and destined for the capital's electric power plant.

In the event of resumption of fighting between the armed factions, which are disputing control over the capital and thus wish to seize power, the French army would attempt to separate the belligerents. However, for now, small clashes continue to take place here and there. There is fighting; and on occasion there is killing over a sack of millet, a woman or a moped. At dusk the capital assumes the pace of a dead city. The only things breaking the silence of the night are the barking of dogs and bursts of automatic weapon fire. When the latter tend to be repeated at a rate considered dangerous, many Africans use dugout canoes and cross the Chari River to seek refuge in Cameroon, while some expatriates gather in Farcha, in the immediate area of the air base.

Ndjamena's general appearance is that of a gigantic public dump, since trash removal services no longer are operating. Looted villas and public buildings ripped open by cannon and machine gun fire bear witness to the violence of the fighting. The Kadhdhafi clinic, a gift from Libya, was riddled by shall fire and made inoperative even before it was opened. The doors of the prison are wide open; one is able to freely enter rooms which are empty of prisoners and guards. In the absence of any other large, modern building still intact, the Council of Ministers holds its meetings in the Chamber of Agriculture, while, curiously, work is being done to expand the National Museum.

Without financial means and lacking medicines, the Central Hospital is a veritable old people's home which offers a spectacle of desolation. The sick who were unable to arrange a transfer to the military base hospital seem to be waiting for the end there with resignation.

No one believes any longer in the demilitarization which was to have been completed "at noon on 5 February." Three other similar projects in March, June and November had also come to a sudden end. At the approach of the anniversary of a tragic event or simply at each return of the full moon, which is favorable for night confrontations, the battle psychosis takes hold of the minds of men.

"More than ever, power is in the hands of the Kalashnikovs," we are told with bitterness by Dr Abba Siddick, one of the "founding fathers" of the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT). Minister of higher education and a representative within the Transitional National Union Government of the original FROLINAT, this brilliant surgeon who was trained in France, by the force of his personality, professional competence and his qualities of tribute and diplomat, dominates his colleagues within the cabinet who represent the country's 10 other political factions. He was removed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when the government was set up in November 1979 in favor of his rival, Acyl Ahmat, head of the first Democratic Revolutionary Army-Council; however, he did perform worthily in this position.

For Dr Siddick, "Neither the departure of the French troops nor the recovery of the southern part of Chad which was annexed by Libya are at present absolute priorities.... What is urgent is the restoration of the state's authority..." He notes, "Everyone is in agreement on the demilitarization of Ndjamena; however, the city is still filled with undisciplined combatants, while the National Chadian Army does not exist. There is a general lack of money. The ministers, like most of the government officials, have not been paid for many long months.... The people have lost the habit of work. The administration is now operating only partially. Although they are aware of their inability to impose a military solution, the leaders of the 11 GUNT factions have not given up confronting one another with weapons in hand..."

As a matter of fact, there is no longer a Chadian state. Like feudal barons carving out fiefs without a worry about having the churls massacred by their armed men, the "combatants," each for himself, are trying to win out over their rivals. In parallel with the GUNT, within which the 11 factions are officially represented, there are in fact two veritable "phantom cabinets"

installed, one in Ndjamena around Hissene Habre and the other in the south in Moundou around Colonel Kamougue. Territorial unity was shredded when in the south, which is practically inaccessible to foreign travelers who do not have several weeks at their disposal, "committees" were set up which took control of the region. Only the Transalls of "operation Tacaud" are preventing total Balkanization.

Even in Ndjamena, at least five distinct "armies" send out patrols into the streets of a city which theoretically should be demilitarized: the combatants of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Hisse Habre; those of the First People's Army of the FROLINAT of Mahamat Abba Seid, minister of state responsible for the interior, considered one of the most solid supports of Libyan policy and the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT and chief of state, these two groups having merged recently; combatants of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), under the orders of Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the GUNT and principal "southern" leader; the French troops in Chad of "operation Tacaud"; the Congolese military forces, the first units of the 3,000-man neutral African force which is to be installed under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity. These "armies" do not include the men of the "military police," a common force recently set up, or the "irregulars" operating on their own.

Mme Claustre's Ransom

Although the "neutral force" theoretically has the mission of replacing all the "combatants" present in Ndjamena and the French troops, nothing seems to indicate that this objective can be attained in the near future. Almost everywhere in the city, every side is reinforcing its positions. Every crossroads, every strategic point is occupied. On the boulevard which encircles the capital, individual riflemen are posted in every shaded spot. Abundant and often very modern materiel--grenade launchers, bazookas, mortars, heavy machine guns, coilless cannons, rocket launchers of Soviet, Libyan or French origin--has made the city a veritable arsenal. Without being openly hostile to demilitarization, none of the leaders we met is really in favor of it. Not Colonel Kamougue who, receiving us in the entrenched camp which is his Villa Mobutu residence, emphasized that his presence in the GUNT, "Bears witness to a permanent desire for dialog between the south and the north." Not President Goukouni Oueddei, a traditional leader more than a statesman in the modern sense of the term, a personage of equivocation and chicanery. Not Hissene Habre, who has the largest and most disciplined armed forces whose popularity is at the highest level perhaps because he refused to use Mme Claustre's 1-billion centime ransom for his own benefit, using it instead to pay his troops.

These men have at least two points in common: a certain amount of bitterness with regard to France and an unshakeable desire to seize power exclusively on behalf of their supporters. All three cannot find words harsh enough for the French Government. Each accuses it of favoring his rivals instead of maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality. What is more, each of them

is trying to neutralize his rivals, while continuing an interminable dialog marked by reconciliations and ephemeral alliances and punctuated by threats of armed attacks. In the meantime, Chad is experiencing economic and financial disorder without precedent in the brief history of its two decades of independence.

Next article: Economic Chaos

FOOTNOTES

1. He is the fourth Jesuit in the last several years to be attached under similar circumstances, one of whom died as the result of his wounds.

2. The 11 factions represented in the GUNT are the FROLINAT-First Volcan Army, whose chief is Abdoulaye Adam Dana; the National Democratic Union of Dr Fatcho Balam; the FROLINAT-First People's Army of Mahamat Abba Seid; the First Democratic Revolutionary Army-Council of Acyl Ahmat; the original FROLINAT of Dr Abba Siddick; the FROLINAT-Western Armed Forces (FAO) of Moussa Medela; the basic FROLINAT of Hadjaro Senoussi; the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad (MPLT) of Aboubakar Abdel Rahmane, and, in particular, the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of Goukouni Oueddei, the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Hissene Habre and the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of Colonel Kamougue.

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CSO: 4400

RESULTS OF FRENCH-CONGOLESE JOINT COMMISSION SESSION

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 23 Feb 80 pp 3, 7

[21 February press conference of Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT), in charge of foreign relations, and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; place not given]

[Excerpt] Results of the French-Congolese joint commission; 34th session of the Foreign Affairs Cabinet in Addis Ababa; the Congo's evaluation of the situation in Afghanistan: These are events concerning which a great deal of ink has been expended and about which national opinion needs to be correctly informed. The press conference held on Thursday, 21 February 1980, by Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PCT in charge of foreign relations and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, is rich in information, information that will undoubtedly put an end to the most diverse rumors that have circulated among the public.

The following is the substance of that press conference.

French-Congolese Joint Commission

In the interviews which they have granted to French newsmen, the French minister of cooperation and the Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation drew the main conclusions. We would state frankly that the meetings of the joint commission proceeded smoothly. Consequently, results have been very good compared with previous years.

In fact, we have noted that France is increasingly willing to cooperate in many areas with the Congo, while respecting the Congo's political options.

Insofar as our political options are respected, insofar as our desire for cooperation also means respect for the Congo's interest and insofar as there is willingness to cooperate on an equal footing: This is entirely

in keeping with the party's political line adopted at the Third Special Congress.

If our options are respected, it is totally normaly for us to establish cordial relations with a country that cooperates with us in the climate we want.

As for the concrete results of the French-Congolese joint commission and the spirit that prevailed (respecting the Congo and understanding that the latter has interests to safeguard), they were in complete accordance with the guidelines of our party and the resolutions set forth by our Third Special Congress.

It is for these reasons that we believe that our cooperation with France, which itself wishes to establish the same type of relations with the Congo, can be warm and free of suspicion.

However, we cannot be specific about the Congo's debt. We shall simply state that not long ago, President Sassou-Nguesso went to France on a working visit, a visit that was semi-official and in the course of which he was received with all the honors due to his rank and with the greatest respect for our country. On that occasion, high-level talks were held between the presidents of France and the Congo.

We were successful in making France understand the financial and economic situation of the Congo and in gaining France's acceptance of the main guidelines that will govern cooperation with that country.

Naturally, it was never a question of gifts being made to the Congo, nor was there any question of the sollicitation of gifts by the Congo. It was a matter of cooperating on an equal footing. Nothing was therefore offered to the Congo.

Nevertheless, we did ask for new terms of cooperation between our two countries and we believe that in general, our high officials (the Congolese and French presidents) came to an agreement on that orientation, one that consists of asking France to make its technical and financial capabilities available to the Congo so that the latter may achieve development, by relying on its own resources.

While a certain number of promises were made during the trip, we must admit that most of them were kept, particularly in the area of new loans for the purpose of enabling the Congo to invest in other fields. We believe that France took that view. The loans are not gifts, but rather, must be paid back. However, they may perhaps be spread out in time or even postponed for some time, which will enable the Congo to get on its feet economically before facing repayment of the debt.

In this connection, negotiations were conducted within an entirely friendly atmosphere. In this phase of negotiations that are well underway, we cannot speak of any failure.

We have already had such negotiations with many other countries, including Switzerland, the Soviet Union, and so on. In the case of friendly countries, we may go so far as to ask that they forget our debt. Naturally, these countries may yield on certain points, just as they may refuse in the case of others.

Finally, when the negotiations are completed, a document will be signed by the Congo and France.

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CSO: 4400

MINISTER DISCUSSES GULF COUNTRIES, TOUR, ISLAMIC MEETING

Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 7 Feb 80 p 3

[Interview with Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation: "Djibouti's Position Is Similar to That of the Majority of the Countries Participating in the Islamic Conference"--date and place not given]

[Text] At the end of the trip which took him to various Gulf countries and following his participation in the Islamic Conference which was held in Islamabad, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, held a press conference Sunday morning attended by the RTD [Radio-Television Djibouti] and LE REVEIL.

Here are the minister's answers to the questions asked by our newspaper:

/Question/ What was the purpose of this trip, and what lessons may be drawn from it?

/Answer/ This trip to the sister countries of the Gulf region falls within the framework of the policy of strengthening bilateral relations with these countries, particularly in the economic and political sectors.

[Question] What were the principal topics you discussed during this trip with those you visited?

[Answer] Our discussions with high officials of these countries dealt with important questions of the day, such as the dangerous situation in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea. We were in agreement on all these points.

[Question] You also participated in the Islamic Conference in Islamabad: what was its purpose; and what, in your opinion, was its principal result?

[Answer] As you know, an extraordinary conference of Islamic countries has just been held in Islamabad to examine the dangerous situation created in Afghanistan by Soviet armed intervention. The conference vigorously condemned this Soviet military aggression against the Moslem Afghan people and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The conference called this Soviet military aggression a flagrant violation of the principles of independence and national sovereignty.

[Question] Can you review for us the main points of the resolutions adopted by the conference and the position of Djibouti on these various resolutions?

[Answer] The conference decided to suspend Afghanistan's participation in the Islamic Conference Organization, and invited the member states to abstain from recognizing the illegal Afghanistan regime.

The conference also invited member states not to participate in the Moscow Olympic Games in July 1980.

The position of the Republic of Djibouti with respect to the problems brought up is similar to that of the overwhelming majority of the countries participating in the conference.

As regards Iran, the conference voiced its vital interest in the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It expressed its sincere wish to see the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America resolve the problems still existing between them by peaceful means, and in the meantime stated its firm opposition to any threat or resort to force.

With respect to the Middle East, the conference issued an appeal to all Islamic states to reaffirm their solidarity with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in their fight against the Zionist organization.

The conference also condemned normalization of relations between Egypt and the Zionist state and asked the Islamic countries to consider boycotting the Egyptian regime, politically, economically and culturally.

As for the Horn of Africa region and the Red Sea, the conference denounced the presence of foreign forces. The conference also expressed its firm opposition to any foreign force's exploiting the situation created in Afghanistan, in any form whatever, to install military bases in this region.

[Question] The conference, in fact, condemned the foreign presence in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea: what is Djibouti's position on this point?

[Answer] The Islamic Conference reiterated its opposition to the foreign presence in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. As for Djibouti, it also expressed its opposition to foreign influences in the region and called upon the countries of the region to jointly cooperate to protect the region from the dangers of the covetousness of the great powers.

The Red Sea, this international waterway, must be a region of peace in the service of mankind and international peace.

[Question] Finally, since this region is one of international tensions at present, is the situation of our country of such nature as to permit it in the future to play some role in the search for peace?

[Answer] The Republic of Djibouti already represents a land of meetings and interchanges, and hopes to become a land of prosperity in this region, thanks to the role conferred upon it by its strategic position.

In this context, the Republic of Djibouti, in consideration of its regional importance, can work to bring about the requisite rapprochement between the countries of the region so that peace will be reestablished.

8143
CSO: 4400

GAINS SINCE RURAL LAND NATIONALIZATION, AEPA CITED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Momentous Gains for Rural Masses"]

[Text] Today marks the fifth anniversary of the enactment of the proclamation providing for the nationalization of all rural lands in Ethiopia--a radical measure that ended once and for all the centuries-old landlord-tenant relationship.

Prior to the promulgation of this historic legislation, most of the land in the country was owned by a handful of feudal lords and their families who mercilessly sucked the blood of the peasant masses making up the bulk of the Ethiopian population. The proclamation automatically brought an end to old practices of oppression and exploitation and placed the land in the hands of its rightful owner--the peasantry. The proclamation was of great significance, not only because it has liberated the peasant masses from a life of misery and servitude but also because it has opened the way for a happy life based on equality, freedom and fraternity.

The proclamation has set the basis on which peasants across the country can work closely together by organizing themselves into peasants' associations, that are now effectively functioning from the district to the regional level throughout the country. At the same time the proclamation has laid down favourable conditions for raising farm output and released the productive forces of the rural economy through the complete eradication of the feudal system.

The historic proclamation lays the groundwork for the expansion of industry and the growth of the economy by encouraging the active participation of the peasantry in the national market. The abolishing of the feudal system has set free the human labor idly confined within it. All this plays a vital role in transforming Ethiopia's rural economy.

As ninety percent of the Ethiopian population earns its livelihood from agriculture which forms the backbone of the nation's economy it is not

difficult to imagine the positive contributions accruing from this historic legislation. The concentration of large portions of rural lands in the hands of a few privileged landlords and their class collaborators had been the reason for the life of abject poverty and humility led by the groad peasant masses.

Ethiopian peasants have organized themselves into peasants' associations on a nation-wide scale which process has liberated the peasantry socially, economically and politically. The establishment of the All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA) is a positive outcome of this same process. The creation of AEPA has effectively contributed towards intensifying the on-going popular revolution by bringing together the gigantic potential of the peasant masses. Through proper politicization, organization and arming, it has been possible to convert the peasant masses into a mighty force ably defending the unity and territorial sovereignty and integrity of the Motherland and the precious gains of the revolution.

Today there are more than 7.5 million active members registered with peasants' associations operating throughout the country. At present peasants' associations in different parts of the country are consolidating their gains by organizing themselves into peasants' producers' cooperatives. The producers' cooperatives which are of intermediate and advanced forms, are now in the process of being set up in various parts of the country. This is indeed another important milestone in the Ethiopian peasant movement. Although it would take a long time, peasants' associations in the country should strive towards this goal to draw maximum benefit from their labour for themselves as well as for the nation.

The production cadres sent out to different parts of the country are busy acquainting peasants about it and it is hoped that the transition from the simplest to the advanced form of cooperatives will help speed up the nation's economic reconstruction.

CSO: 4420

KENAF PLANTING TO BE ENCOURAGED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] The planting of the fibre-yielding plant known as "kenaf" is to be undertaken on a normal scale by three state farms on the basis of a decision adopted recently.

According to information released by the National Fibre Works Corporation (NFWC), the decision to grow kenaf locally has been taken as genuine steps to combat the acute shortage of fibre in the world market and the ever-increasing prices. Three state farms located at Upper Awash, Middle Awash and Arba Mintch, have been selected to cultivate jointly 600 hectares of kenaf, each farm handling 200 hectares. The green light for the extensive cultivation of kenaf in Ethiopia was given on the basis of the successful results obtained from field experiments conducted since 1970 E.C.

The NFWC, which operates three factories, two at Akaki, nearby Addis Ababa and the third at Asmara, annually uses 12,409 tons of raw materials, out of which kenaf accounts for the lion's share. Some 11,045 tons or around 90 percent of the raw materials required by the factories are imported. The imports will cost the nation between 9 to 10 million Birr annually. Sisal and "enset" fibre that make up for 10 percent of the raw materials are acquired locally. Besides Thailand, which is the main exporter, kenaf is also imported from Bangladesh and India.

As pointed out by corporation sources, experimentation schemes for growing kenaf had been carried out on a total of 96 hectares of land at Arba Mintch, Abadir farm, Gewane, Melka Werer, Tendaho and several others. An evaluation made of the various experiments last year had approved the results as very "encouraging." The average size of plots used for the experimentation purposes were about 10 hectares. The kenaf got from the experimental plots had been used as seeds and as materials in the factories.

The kenaf fibre to be got from the three farms by the end of the year will be used by the factories thus setting the initial phase of production using locally grown kenaf. A spokesman for the corporation feels that this will open up the prospects for cultivating the plant on a large-scale in future, thereby making the country self-sufficient in raw material supply and save the valuable foreign currency spent on imports.

The spokesman admitted however, that it will take a long time before the country could attain the stage of self-sufficiency in the area of kenaf fibre. The three factories run by the corporation have a combined annual output of about 14 to 15 million bags. The construction of a fourth plant is under the planning stage. A total of 3,826 workers including administrative staff are now serving in the three factories.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CONTRABAND TEXTILES--Harar--Members of the Dergo Lubo peasants' association in Deder district Wobera province Hararghe region intercepted contraband textiles worth 3,821 Birr and handed it over to the provincial office of the Ministry of Finance, it was reported. The peasants were in their regular patrol duty to track down possible contraband movement from the Baroda to Saro-Watcha town. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS SAID MAIN OBSTACLE TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 596, Sep 79 p 26

[Article by Genevieve Sigisbert: "Financial Problems"]

[Text] The major difficulty now faced by Guinean development is financial. From 1976 to 1978 (provisional figures), public sector receipts were probably 7.187 billion, 10.05 billion and 7.262 billion sylis. Total expenditures were respectively 10.198 billion, 8.447 billion and 7.816 billion sylis, with successive balances of -3.011 billion, +1.603 billion and -554 million sylis. It should be noted, however, that 1977 could be considered an exceptional year, owing to the fact that a special import program made it possible to clear large surpluses on the marketing of these commodities.

A large surplus of total receipts over current expenditures can be noted, which was probably 42 percent in 1978. In these receipts there can be seen the major role of the state enterprises, which probably constituted 43 percent in 1978 (provisional figures); without these the current operational balance would show a deficit. Under the expenditure heading, while current expenditures again increased moderately, in 1977 by scarcely 1 percent, in 1978 by 9 percent, investment expenditures decreased appreciably, from 62 percent in 1976 to 54 percent in 1977 and to 46 percent in 1978, this being due in part to the reduction in foreign financing.

The domestic financial situation improved from 1976 to 1978, thanks to the growth in bauxite production, to a rigorous control of expenditures, to a certain putting in order of the state companies and to a severe restriction on credit.

But Guinea suffers from a continuing shortage of foreign currency, and the balance of payments remains extremely critical. The growth in exports is insufficient to compensate for the increase in the foreign debt service. At the end of 1978, arrears were already estimated at 4 billion sylis for a total indebtedness of 20.5 billion sylis. In the face of currency collections which offer a certain stability, foreign currency expenditures continue to grow. This situation is, on the one hand, linked to the world

economic crisis: Guinea's oil bill has grown so burdensome that it represents $50 to $60 million per year, one-third of the foreign currency receipts; this is evidently due to the rise in the price of crude, but also to the recent growth in the number of automobiles on the road, for trade liberalization has favored imports as a whole. The food shortage also makes necessary the purchase of provisions which are paid for in cash. Lastly, the syli's weak purchasing power promotes smuggling and worsens its exchange quotation.

This indebtedness is normal for a country with a very rich potential, but is rather unfavorable in the general context of its current economy. Let the development start off, as is visibly wished by Guinea, by means of such large projects--bauxite, aluminum oxide, aluminum, iron, dams, a trans-Guinean railway, a port, etc.--or as the financiers are more readily inclined to do, let it begin with several smaller scale projects. Guinea needs foreign financial cooperation, under "soft" conditions, and it must stabilize its financial situation in order to secure these new loans. How? Failing the attachment of the syli to a monetary zone, which does not appear politically permissible, the only solution lies in debt renegotiation with the principal partners. Guinea has already done this with the socialist countries, whose basic concerns are moreover not of a financial nature. It now remains to be done with the strong-currency Western countries.

After duly improving its ideological image, if Guinea puts its finances in order, it should find the joint capital which is indispensable for its economic development.

FOREIGN TRADE 1976-1978

Guinea's principal partners
(in percentages)

Exports:	1976	1977	1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	10.5	7.2	5.7
Canada	12.1	12.7	8.0
Spain	4.4	5.0	6.2
United States	25.6	19.9	25.1
France	21.0	17.0	16.5
USSR	8.5	11.0	17.1
Imports:			
Belgium	2.5	3.9	5.3
China	4.9	8.7	7.7
United States	15.5	8.8	13.5
France	23.3	31.0	40.0
Netherlands	0.7	2.0	5.3
United Kingdom	5.3	5.3	5.3
USSR	6.3	11.2	9.6

Source: Guinea

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PROBLEMS AFFECTING FRUIT PRODUCTION DETAILED

Dakar AFRICA in French Feb 80 p 26

[Article by Ray Autra: "Guinean Bananas and Pineapples Will Not Be in Dakar Tomorrow"]

[Text] In our issue No 108 of February 1979, it was written, "We will soon eat Guinean bananas and pineapples in Dakar."

That is not so. It will not be tomorrow.

Because banana production, which had reached the record figure of 100,000 tons in 1956, is scarcely 5,000 tons at present, and a banana costs 50 CFA francs in Guinea as against 25 CFA francs in Senegal...

Is it not rather the opposite that is likely to happen, that is, the importation by Sekou Toure's country of Senegalese bananas, since for that matter, the Casamance region production--nearly 10,000 tons-- in full expansion will henceforth double that of Guinea.

And Guinea is far from getting on its feet again.

An Industrial Crop

We must not forget that bananas are an industrial crop which calls for much attention and has many requirements.

Under the colonial regime, as it happened, there was at Kindia (in Guinea) a body, the Institute of Colonial Fruits and Citruses (IFAC), specializing for the whole of the French overseas territories in research on bananas and citrus fruits (pineapple, grapefruit, shaddocks, mandarins, sour limes, etc.).

And when a planter wanted to set up a plantation, the IFAC took soil samples and made analyses so as to recommend the chemical fertilizers that were lacking. The plantations were then watched over, and the institute had developed the insecticides and fungicides that protected the banana trees

against parasites and disease, or brought the disease under control. A team of high-level scientific and technical researchers worked there: agricultural engineers, pedologists, entomologists, chemists, the institute having laboratories and a library rich in scientific works.

Now with the scientists--French--having departed, there is nothing left of the laboratories and the library, while the institute is directed by an agricultural instructor at the Primary and Elementary Studies Certificate level.

Bananas - Not for Another 10 Years

We understand, consequently, the reasons for the slump in banana and citrus fruit production, knowing that in the absence of qualified technical and scientific staff, a shortage of fertilizer, insecticide and fungicide has furthermore been noted.

To stimulate production, we must therefore begin by reconstructing the library and the scientific laboratory equipment, find specialized staff and resume the soil and environmental studies, because in the meantime, the soil has become damaged through ill-considered tree-cuttings and brush fires. Lastly, we must provide for a smooth replenishment of fertilizer, insecticides and fungicides. To implement this would require at least 6 years, and perhaps after 10 years of desperately hard, continuous work, we will be able to hope for increased production. Let us point out in passing that while Guinea was producing 100,000 tons of bananas, the Ivory Coast was just reaching half of that, and that today, Ivorian production is 300,000 tons.

The Country of Fruits...on Stamps

As to pineapples, their production is entrusted to a Libyan company SAGUILDIA [expansion unknown] which turns into juice and slices, for export purposes, all the fruit harvested, so much so that fruit, juice and slices are exceedingly rare commodities in Guinea, the indigenous producers encountering the same difficulties as for bananas, and having practically abandoned this crop.

Thus, the appearance on the Senegalese market of Guinean bananas and pineapples will not take place tomorrow.

Sometimes dealers offer bananas, pineapples, mangoes and other fruits, saying that they come from Guinea. But do not trust this false advertising, which only aims to attract that clientele which still naively believes that Guinea is the country of delicious fruits...As we saw on the stamps.

9434
CSO: 4400

PREMIER SUN, BANDA HOLD TALKS IN BLANTYRE

OW181501 Taipei CNA in English 1330 GMT 18 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Blantyre, 18 Mar (CNA)--The Republic of China and Malawi will further expand their economic and technical cooperation to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

With the signing of the extension of a Sino-Malawian agreement of technical cooperation Wednesday, the Republic of China may send more economic and agricultural experts to this country to help resolve its economic problems resulting from increasing oil price and transportation difficulties.

It is learned that the Republic of China had already given Malawi a credit of $5 million to purchase fertilizer from Taiwan. This credit may be increased and also diversified for Malawi to make better use of the loan to meet its economic development needs.

A Chinese agricultural team in Malawi is already one of the biggest among those stationed in Africa. It is assisting Malawi in producing rice, vegetables, and in constructing irrigation schemes.

As a result of this agricultural and technical service, Malawi has become (?self-sufficient) in food production, and it can even export rice to neighboring countries such as Tanzania and Zambia. In the economic and trade fields, the Republic of China may also increase its purchase of tobacco, cotton and other agricultural raw materials from Malawi.

Diplomatic observers here said that President Banda is appreciative of Premier Sun's visit and also the economic and technical cooperation extended by the Republic of China to Malawi.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIAN ATTACKS SECONDED BY DOMESTIC SABOTEURS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 486, 3 Feb 80 pp 16-17

[Editorial by A.M.: "The Merchants of War"]

[Text] I traveled around the entire country with eyes glued on Zimbabwe, thinking of Smith's irresponsibility, the maneuvers of a cabal of Zimbabwean nationalist leaders, the compromises these leaders made, the guerrilla war of the people's forces, the attacks of the Rhodesian troops and mercenaries, the deaths of defenseless peoples and the sacrifices that the wary in Zimbabwe imposes on our people who work tirelessly to strengthen our defensive capability.

At the borders, our soldiers lived in a state of permanent vigilance. In the city, the nervousness, the so-called stress, grew.

At the same time, all kinds of incompetent individuals in all sectors calmly generated its incompetence. They zealously fulfilled their schedules whose coordinates are the two daily arrivals and departures from the division, being very punctual about the departures.

Indeed, I traveled around the country to meditate on that unjust, colonialist, imperialist war.

At the same time, all kinds of bureaucrats in all sectors took sensual pleasure in tons of paper delaying the dispatch while goods spoiled on the docks and in the warehouses.

When a new structure was created to serve the people's power, this new structure was corrupted by the well-kept memories of the colonial bureaucracy which had good servants in many old-guard officials surprised by something called revolution which demanded an end to bureaucracy.

When the Rhodesian troops bombed, massacred, stole, destroyed our economy, our roads, our farms, our stores, our schools, our medical stations, all

kinds of saboteurs in all sectors delighted in completing this destruction, undermining from within the structures of the state apparatus, while smiling ever more broadly as the lines grew longer, as the people murmured.

I visited the party and the state concerned with fighting the difficulties, taking this or that measure to engage in and win all the battles occurring at that historic moment. Careless of all order in all sectors, they took delight in thwarting the decisions made, dedicating themselves religiously to complicating the simple and making the clearest directive mysterious.

We can call this caste the merchants of war. There is a group in every war which utilizes it to grow rich. In every war, there are shortages of goods. Thus, smuggling begins and schemers emerge. All wars mobilize a great human and material effort, diverting attention from the vital, priority sectors. The opportunist, the calculating individual emerges. Using this situation as a cover, he grows rich, smiles and rubs his hands. War is a business for him.

All wars require outposts within hostile territory. They must have a reconnaissance front, a front for sabotage and diversion. All kinds of agents, the conscious and the oblivious, happily served the Rhodesian enemy who attacked us. They committed acts of sabotage, schemed, were negligent and set themselves up in towers of incompetence.

However, the Rhodesian aggression, at least military aggression, has ended. They already had weapons, at the same time, they were alerted about any external situation by obtaining internal enemies. It could almost be said that it was only hard to know where to begin.

The president of FRELIMO took the initiative and visited various key sectors. Here, then, the cat showed its tail. The people were jubilant. What happened? At the least, let us say that it was proved that negligence and incompetence were two words which not only rhyme, but are similar in substance and in the consequences. It was seen how economic ruin occurs in many countries of the world.

It is the sum of small and large incompetence, small and large negligence, small and large bureaucracies, small and large irresponsibility. The result is a great sabotage which can even endanger the people's conquests. In the midst of so many things, it becomes difficult to know what is only a speck and what is a flaw. It is natural to wonder what is the result of the transformation of the structures and what is the result of deliberate sabotage.

"When we begin a battle," said President Samora Machel to the Beira meeting, "we look to certain victory."

At this moment, this makes the internal enemy tremble. Naturally, new strategies are being drawn up, explanations and apologies, even the traditional "mea culpas," are being prepared. In any event, no one in Mozambique knows better how to say: Long live the victory of the people of Zimbabwe.

Finally, we can actually see one of the most serious problems threatening each and every revolution: the assault on its structures by those who, using the cloak of the revolution, wish purely and simply, to substitute the old, deposed oligarchies. The internal enemy infiltrates himself and, from within, attempts to undermine the structures, hinder the machinery of power and provoke the people's dissatisfaction. Understanding the ultimate objec ives of this maneuver does not require much political perceptivity. The people's power is to be corroded, torpedoed.

What did the people say on seeing the exhibit of products displayed at the fair-exhibit in Maputo: "Who is responsible"?

9479
CSO: 4401

KORANIC RETALIATION LAW JUDGED TOO SEVERE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 486, 3 Feb 80 p 58

[Letter to Editor: "Thieves, Those Undesirables"]

[Text] I request that my letter be published in the periodical TEMPO.

I am going to examine a problem affecting the entire country. It is the problem of thieves. Everyone knows that there are many thieves in the cities and small towns. Our party and government have not yet discovered an effective way to deter the malignant, very undesirable action of thieves. To speak of thieves is to speak of criminals and barbarians.

A specific example: in Mueda (Cabo Delgado) there was a robbery in daylight which shocked local authorities. Two thieves pretending to be provincial officials opened the post office safe in the presence of that organization's officials, and stole more than 1 million contos.

Now we see how many individuals have been harmed by these thieves.

I could cite many other cases, in addition to this one. No one in the whole country can re-educate these undesirables.

I suggest that instead of sending all professional criminals to jail, they be taken to a hospital where one of their lower limbs would be amputated, and two crutches would be provided.

This is the only way to reform a thief. Thus, all the thieves who incurred these sanctions would become a good Mozambique citizens.

Inacio Jamul Passari
Cabo Delgado
Mocimboa da Praia

Editor's note: The biblical and Koranic law of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" is not applied in the People's Republic of Mozambique. This law, also called the law of retaliation, is extremely primitive in terms of applying justice.

A society which would act in this way (and they exist today) becomes, in our eyes, more criminal than the criminal. Thieves are not born thieves or become that way through illness. A thief, like all other types of marginal individuals, is the product of society and we inherited him from the colonial society. Re-education, applied by the party and the state, has proved to be the most effective, humane way. However, it seems that this reader with sadistic tendencies has not noticed these measures.

9479
CSO: 4401

PEOPLE'S STORES REPORTEDLY CLOSED TO MILITARY

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 486, 3 Feb 80 p 60

[Letter to Editor]

[Text] On 20 December 1979, I went to the people's store located in the Zona Verde near Sonefe. This store sold oil, potatoes, flour and fish. I went in and asked the lady at the counter how many kilos of potatoes could be purchased; she told me 2 kilograms and 1 liter of oil, but that soldiers could not make purchases. I asked why. The lady told me, "Speak with that man in charge." I went to him and told him I wanted 2 kilograms of potatoes and 1 liter of oil. The reply was the following: "The management of the people's stores directed that no soldier could buy the following products: oil, sugar, flour, potatoes, soap, toilet soap and onions because they have military canteens." I asked about the order or law which regulated this, and he told me that it had not yet been published but that it had been discussed at a meeting with the management. "If the comrade wished, he could contact the management."

I told him he was negligent. The management of the people's stores would not publish such a thing, because we only have a military canteen, our numbers are great and we lack other things. The man in charge said, "Send a requisition to the management of the people's stores, requisitioning what you need at your canteen."

My perception of all this comes from this official's remarks. When he meets with the employees of that store, he confuses what the management said.

What is a people's store? Whom does it serve? Is a soldier not one of the people? Let us suppose I lived far from a military canteen. Must I go hungry because I am not allowed to buy at a people's store?

I urge the management to make the head of the people's store of the Zona Verde understand and make it very clear to him about this matter.

Paulo Chatokota, FPLM [Popular Front for the Liberation of Mozambique] soldier, Maputo
9479
CSO: 4401

SWAPO DELEGATE TO WPC SAYS PRISONERS ARE TORTURED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 80 p 6

[Excerpts] The Human Rights Commission of the World Peace Council yesterday morning heard heart-rending testimony of physical and mental torture in Namibia from Comrade Nghidimondjila Shoombe of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The SWAPO representative, Comrade Nghidimondjila Shoombe, revealed that the racist South African authorities are turning Namibia into a vast military training centre and concentration camp as well. He said 60 thousand hectares of Namibian territory embracing nine giant farms will soon be turned into one of the largest military training centres on the African continent, quite clearly indicating that the Pretoria regime is determined to consolidate its hold on Namibia in flagrant violation of UN resolutions to the contrary.

Comrade Shoombe related the harrowing experiences of a SWAPO colleague who underwent blood-curdling torture and humiliation while serving in the prison dungeons of the authorities in Namibia. The victim, a 29 year old militant who was arrested during a police swoop of his locality in May 1979, was viciously kicked, beaten and subjected to electric shocks and forced to undergo numerous forms of psychological torture in an unsuccessful attempt to have him reveal the identity and whereabouts of SWAPO activists and sympathisers in the vicinity.

At one point, Comrade Shoombe said, the victim was blindfolded, tied around the chest with two ropes and dumped into a trench. The racist police doing the interrogation fired pistol shots in the vicinity and later produced two bullet-riddled corpses and warned him: "You will end up the same way unless you comply." The next day the Namibian patriot was taken to another torture chamber where the brutal police pushed a broom up his rectum. He bled through the mouth, nose as well as the rectum and was denied food and water for five consecutive days and continuously subjected to other forms of torture and degradation before he made his final escape.

The SWAPO representative appealed to the Commission, the WPC and the international community, especially the progressive world, for financial aid for dependent families of those who are still in prison in Namibia or South Africa. He also appealed to international lawyers to visit some of the prisons and concentration camps in Namibia and see how people are being treated there. He also appealed to the Commission to expose the atrocities of the South African regime against political prisoners and detainees, who, he demanded should be accorded the status of prisoners of war in conformity with the Geneva Convention.

Comrade Shoombe assured Commission members nonetheless that "death or life, Namibians are determined to free their country."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TERRORISTS MURDER OF OVAMBO--Windhoek: Terrorists murdered an Owambo businessman and set his shop and car on fire on Friday, the Owambo Government announced at Ondangwa, northern SWA. A spokesman said Mr David Sheehama, a member of the Ombalantu Tribal Council was shot with an AK-47 automatic rifle before dawn. His wife and child were wounded. Mrs Sheehama was being treated at the State Hospital at Oshakati. The child's wounds were not serious. Security forces were following the tracks of the terrorists, he added. Mr Sheehama's shop and car were set on fire once before, last year.--SAPA. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 80 p 4]

SAPPERS KILLED--Pretoria: Defence Headquarters here yesterday confirmed the death of three South African army engineers in an explosion on Friday while they were trying to lift a SWAPO landmine in the SWA operational area. The men who died were Sergeant Deon van der Vyver, 21, of Van Riebeeckstad, near Welkom, Sapper Willem Johannes Prinsloo, 22, of Odendaalsrus and Lance Corporal Anthonie Oberholzer, 22, of Port Alfred. The three men will be buried with full military honours. Sergeant Van der Vyver was to have become engaged to Miss Estelle Prinsloo of Welkom on his return from border duty. He leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs J.H. van der Vyver, his three siters, Hilda, 24, Jessie, 18 and Alta, 16, a half-brother and two step-brothers. He will be buried from the NG church in Virginia on Thursday. Sapper Prinsloo, a Welkom boilermaker, leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs W. Prinsloo, his sister Hanlie, 20, and brothers Martiens, 16 and Fransie, 12. He will be buried from the NG church in Odendaalsrus, but no date has been set yet.--SAPA. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 80 p 1]

CIVILIANS DIE FROM LANDMINE--Eight Black civilians died instantly in Owambo on Monday when the vehicle in which they were traveling detonated a landmine laid by SWAPO terrorists, an official of the Owambo Government said at Oshakati. Two other passengers in the van were injured and were being treated at the State Hospital at Oshakati, the spokesman said. The incident occurred at about 3.30 pm on Monday, 25 km north of Oshakati on the ground road to Oshikango near the Angolan border. The victims were the only passengers in the van, the spokesman said. There were no further details.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 80 p 1]

BUDGET FIGURES--The Department of Posts and Telecommunications is to increase its capital expenditure by 19,3 percent to R355,7 m. Revenue is expected to increase by 19,4 percent estimated to total R 1,09 b, R 177 m up on last year. No tariff increases were announced. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 80 p 3]

LUTHERANS AGAINST GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS--The number of missionaries serving in the Evangelical Ovambokavango Lutheran Church in SWA has more than halved from 112 ten years ago to 54 at present. In a Press release the executive committee of ELOC protests against the restrictions imposed on the church by the authorities. Recently two Finnish missionaries were told to leave the country and towards the end of last year five were refused entry. The authors of the document hit out at an alleged policy by the Government in which the church's need for expatriate staff is hampered. The names of the missionaries who were refused entry visas are Miss Seija Nurmiranta, a newly appointed pharmacist, Miss Toini Juvonen, a returning nursing sister, Miss Salme Manningen, a returning youth worker, and Rev and Mrs Tervonen, a returning pastor. [David Pieters] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 80 p 4]

KHOMASDAL AUTONOMY SHELVED--A request for the installation of an independent municipality of Khomasdal has been temporarily shelved by the Advisory Committee of the elected Colored Council of Khomasdal. The Council had directed an appeal to this effect to the AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen. The decision to postpone the request was taken in the light of the envisaged new municipal legislation for SWA. The decision to request the AG for an independent municipality for Khomasdal was taken last year in November at the tenth session of the Council. Subsequently, however, a Commission of Inquiry into a future dispensation for local managements was appointed by the AG on January 23 this year. The Commission, under the Chairmanship of Mr A C Arnold, Windhoek's Town Clerk, is at present considering various requests to this effect. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Mar 80 p 4]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT VISITS FUTURE INTENSIVE STOCK-RAISING SITE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 1 Feb 80 p 4

[Article: "A Fodder Farm in June in Tiaguirire"]

[Text] Yesterday morning President Seyni Kountche visited the hydro-agricultural installation in Tiaguirire where fodder cultivation will begin next June and which is destined to sustain the effort to initiate intensive stock-raising in Niger.

This installation--the first of its kind in our country--covers an area of 350 hectares, protected by a dam, of which 250 hectares of exploitable land will be used for the cultivation of "bourgous," [translation unknown] a very nourishing plant for animals.

Costing in the neighborhood of 1,500 billion francs CFA, the objective of the Tiaguirire installation, which became a reality in 1978 and is almost completed at this time, is to promote intensive animal and industrial production.

To insure the proper management of the installation, the people responsible for rural development--foremen--opted to initiate a cooperative framework on the installation level with a view to the regional population's participation in this project.

Thus, each peasant in this framework will have at his disposal about 1 hectare of land where he will have to take care of eight head of cattle. The credits necessary for the purchase of these animals will be furnished by CNCA [National Agricultural Credit Bank].

The minister of rural development, Brah Mahamane, who accompanied the chief of state, furnished us with these particulars and specified that 250 families will be involved in this project.

It is anticipated that 2,000 head of cattle will leave Tiaguirire every 6 months for the slaughterhouse (namely 4,000 yearly), and on this point he specified that the success of the total project rests on the

restructuring of SONERAN [National Company for Animal Resources]. At the present time this company is represented in Niamey only, which inevitably limits its activities.

The Tiaguirire installation is in fact one of the links in the national policy in regard to animal resources, which begins in the pastoral zone where extensive cattle-raising originates and extends to the ranches where semi-extensive stock-raising is practiced, for which it constitutes a safety valve.

7993
CSO: 4400

DJERMAKOYE REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY TO AFN

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 30-31 Jan 80 p 2

[Article: "Development Company: Major Djermakoye Reports to the AFN"]

[Text] The president of the national commission responsible for the establishment of the development company, Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou made a report yesterday in the CELTHO [expansion unknown] lecture hall on the development company, in the presence of Riba Dan Madam, director of youth and cultural animation, and the members of the national committee of the AFN [Nigerian Women's Association].

Before explaining the purpose of the development company Djermakoye drew the attention of the audience to the principal Nigerian objectives, namely, a rate of 2.7 to 3 percent in demographic growth, and to the fact that the population should include 50 or 60 percent of the young, and 90 percent of the rural population. Djermakoye continued, "our duty is to be able to ensure a happy future for the young."

The president of the national commission responsible for the establishment of the development company then spoke at length on the position of the rural population. Dermakoye stated that at the present time a minority comprised of the elite of the country reflects and makes decisions for the rest of the country. "The base must have its say," he continued, but it should not wish to impose its political policies on the Nigerian people. However, it should be up to the people to reflect and consider what is best for all, and that is the object of the national commission.

Speaking of the composition of this commission Djermakoye underlined that "no one was forgotten, all classes of society and associations in our country are represented."

After the translation of the report into the national languages, the women said a few words, especially regarding rural women's representation in the development company.

"Everyone knows that in general women are in the background when decisions are made in the villages" declared one of the participants.

To the above Djermakoye replied that there will be a solution if the AFN will institute adequate structures.

The national committee of the AFN met yesterday morning and discussed the general problems of the association, namely, finances, establishment of a newspaper, relations between departmental offices and its new structures.

7993
CSO: 4400

INDEPENDENCE DAY SET FOR APRIL 17

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

RHODESIA will become the independent Republic of Zimbabwe at midnight on April 17. The Queen will be represented at the ceremony by Prince Charles, the heir to the throne.

Announcing the independence date, a spokesman for the Governor said Lord Soames had agreed to the request of Mr Robert Mugabe to continue to exercise his responsibilities over Rhodesia until midnight on April 17.

Mr Mugabe, who was officially confirmed as Prime Minister in a Government Gazette notice yesterday, will assume his full powers as the Union Jack is lowered for the last time.

"The Republic of Zimbabwe will become independent at that time. Friday April 18 will be Independence Day," said the Governor's spokesman. Last night a source said Independence Day would probably be declared a public holiday.

The date was chosen as a compromise between the Prime Minister's request for a longer British presence and the Governor's intention not to overstay, said the source.

Ministers of the new Government would in the meantime be working with their departments to plan Government strategy and prepare to implement its policies.

Consult

Although Lord Soames would continue his legislative and executive powers until Independence Day, he would consult the Prime Minister before taking political decisions, the source said.

It was also expected that heads of Government departments would consult their respective Ministers before submitting recommendations to Government House for the Governor's action.

"During this (pre-independence) period, there will necessarily be constraints on the Governor's freedom of action," said the source.

The source added that a new flag and national anthem would probably be introduced at independence. This would be considered by the independence celebrations committee, to be chaired by the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr George Smith.

The committee was also

looking into the guest list which was likely to be "long and distinguished". Observers believe that among the leaders to be invited will be the Presidents of the frontline states.

The committee will start meeting next week.

Mr Smith said yesterday that Mr Mugabe had been asked to put forward the names of Ministers and party officials to sit on the committee, and had received a list of the celebrations it would organise.

Rhodesia will become independent as a member of the Commonwealth, and Britain is to send its High Commissioner to Salisbury before Independence Day.

Tour?

Lord Soames will leave Zimbabwe on the day of independence, but Prince Charles is expected to remain, touring the country. The Prince's itinerary will be worked out by the independence committee.

The Governor leaves Salisbury for London tomorrow for meetings with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and the Minister of Overseas Development, Mr Neil Martin.

Our source said: "Lord Soames will be discussing with his Cabinet colleagues a number of ways in which we may be able to help (Zimbabwe).

"We have made clear our wish to do all that we can to help Zimbabwe both now and after independence and to sustain its independent life in peace, prosperity and reconciliation."

Assistance

A team of two or three British officials would come to Salisbury soon to assess the country's needs following a request by Mr Mugabe for assistance in the civil service.

On Thursday three senior policemen would arrive to review Police training and other requirements. The group would hold discussions with the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said the British source.

The source said there was no special significance attached to April 18. The date had simply been agreed by both the Governor and the Prime Minister at a meeting on Thursday night.

Iana reports that Lord Soames told reporters yesterday morning: "We had to balance not turning him (Mr Mugabe) down. So we tried to meet him and stay for another five weeks."

The Governor added that Mr Mugabe's Ministers "would have liked some shoulder to lean on". He believed April 18 would be a good compromise.

Extension

The extension of his stay could "move him (Mr Mugabe) and his people to make the mental switch from fighting a war".

Reviewing his three months in Rhodesia, Lord Soames said: "I think that fortune has smiled on us, when we think of the fears we had for the monitoring force: Not a stone was thrown, let alone a bullet travelling down the barrel of a gun."

He praised the work of the 1 300-man Commonwealth Monitoring Force, the remnants of whom are helping train former guerillas alongside members of the security forces.

"It shows that the British Army can still be used to do all kind of strange things and do it well."

CSO: 4420

MUGABE UNVEILS PRIORITIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday unveiled his Government's programme of action, the priorities of which are the acquisition of land to resettle refugees and the establishment of co-operative and collective farms.

Mr Mugabe told a news conference the emphasis of the new Government, expected to assume power in the middle of next month, would first be in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, headed by Dr Sidney Sekeramayi.

"Here we must proceed with speed to acquire land for the resettlement of many displaced persons — refugees within and without the country.

"This Ministry, working jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture, will also carry out the programme of co-operatives and collectives."

Saying his Government would not be a new government if it did not bring about change, the Prime Minister emphasised the change would have to be balanced with the need to retain skills in the country.

There was plenty of unused and under-utilised land which could be acquired "immediately" for resettlement, he said.

Another area earmarked for early action by the Government is education, where steps are to be taken to reopen schools closed during the war.

Hospitals and clinics affected by the war would also be reopened.

"Immediate assistance" had been promised by the United States, Sweden, the Netherlands, Britain and all the countries in the European Economic Community to help the Government carry out its land, health and education programmes, he said.

Replace

Another important task would be the creation of a unified local administrative system to replace the different local government systems for blacks and whites.

The system would do away with the present structure which divided the country into urban and rural regions, and might remove the role of district and provincial commissioners.

The reforms envisaged in this area would be carried out by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo. The responsibility of "internal affairs" has been transferred to him from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the portfolio held by the leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Nkomo will be responsible for immigration, the regular Police (law and order) and the registration of marriages, births and deaths. District administration has been removed from his portfolio.

One other function of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing will be to introduce "an inbuilt judicial system".

"The system of what was known as African courts from the village level to the chief will have to be catered for there. Then there will be a link between that system and the ordinary courts so that appeals from the lowest court under the system would go to the highest court of the country," Mr Mugabe said.

"We are undertaking a very serious programme of restructuring the dis-

trict administrative system. We want a uniform local administrative system to prevail in the country."

The Prime Minister said the Public Service needed restructuring. And the information, radio and television sections required "real overhauling."

The Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove, would examine the present set-up with a view to gaining an insight into the workings of every department.

He would also study the position of Africans with a view to their promotion and advancement.

Training

Experts from the British Broadcasting Corporation would come to Rhodesia to assist in overhauling the information and broadcasting agencies. There would be training schemes at home and abroad.

Mr Mugabe confirmed that senior civil servants had complained about the creation of "one or two Ministries."

The civil servants felt there was need for a separate Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic. They also queried the creation of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on the grounds that, as an autonomous statutory authority, it had no Government department.

The Prime Minister said the Government was considering whether roads and road traffic could not be linked with posts and telecommunications.

"But I must admit that we do not understand the logic of separating roads and road traffic from the other aspects of transport — the railways and the air system. I should imagine that both aspects should be under transport and power," he said.

Welcome

Mr Mugabe said he had not yet received any pledges of aid from the Eastern bloc, but this would be welcome if offered.

His Government was also prepared to raise loans for the development of the country from any quarter.

Regarding the national debt, he said the position was that any loans raised by the previous Governments to procure arms would have to be considered carefully before obligation was accepted.

"Where they got arms as arms in kind, we would find it extremely difficult to have to pay for arms that they used against us."

Rail route

Accepting the obligation to repay cash loans inherited from previous Governments, the Prime Minister added: "I understand from the Treasury that . . . all the loans they got, mainly from South Africa, were in cash."

He said he wanted to see the rail route to Beira opened as soon as possible, adding that both Zaire and Zambia were eagerly awaiting this development.

Mr Mugabe expressed his Government's solidarity with SWAPO, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Polisario Front. But he made it clear his Government did not feel it was its responsibility to take up arms against South Africa.

On diplomatic ties with the rest of the world, Mr Mugabe said the posting of envoys abroad would be influenced by financial considerations, although it was his Government's desire to establish diplomatic missions in every country.

Another consideration would be how much Zimbabwe could gain from setting up a mission in a particular country. But he said there would be diplomatic missions in Britain, Nigeria, at the United Nations and in some Eastern bloc countries.

ROBERT MUGABE--A BIOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 16 Mar 1980 p 4

[Text] After the great victory of the Patriotic Front in the first parliamentary elections, in Rhodesia's modern history, held this week, Robert Mugabe, chairman of the African National Alliance of Zimbabwe (ZANU) Party, formed the first government of the independent state. The government consists of 24 ministers; Mugabe, in addition to his position as prime minister, is also in charge of the Ministry of Defense. The cabinet includes also members of the other party which has joined the Patriotic Front, namely, Alliance of the African People of Zimbabwe (ZAPU) whose leader Joshua Nkomo will be the minister of Internal Affairs, as well as two representatives of the white population.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe was born in 1925 in a poor peasant family in the small village of Kutame, situated not too far away from Salisbury. Mugabe studied in missionary schools; later on he entered the "Fort Hare" University, for blacks only, in the Republic of South Africa. Here, while colliding with the innumane racist laws and customs, the young man got his first political baptism. Here he got acquainted for the first time with some Marxist works. After completing his education in 1951, Mugabe taught in various schools in Ghana, Zambia, and from 1954 in Rhodesia too. He has degrees in Law and Government; he is known as a teetotaller--he does not smoke and drink, and he likes music.

Robert Mugabe became politically active at the end of the 50's. At first he was a secretary in charge of the press in the National-Democratic Party of Joshua Nkomo (now Alliance of the African People of Zimbabwe), and later on, in August 1963, he founded the party of the African National Alliance of Zimbabwe (ZANU) and became its chairman. He was persecuted by the authorities and he spent many years in racist jails.

The merger of the ZANU and ZAPU parties, in October 1976, into the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe marked a new stage in the struggle of the native African population against the racist regime of Ian Smith. Robert Mugabe, one of the Patriotic Front leaders, became very active in expanding the partisan struggle in the country. He said the following in connection with this

struggle: "The truth of our weapons is the truth of our cause, and the truth of our cause is the truth of our weapons." At the same time Mugabe also visited a number of other countries where he explained the aims and tasks of the patriotic forces in Rhodesia.

last summer he visited Bulgaria too and he was received by comrade Todor Zhivkov. At this meeting Mugave gave a high appraisal for the disinterested aid and support by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the people of Zimbabwe and other peoples in the African South in their struggle against the forces of racism and imperialism.

In his statements to the press the new prime minister of Zimbabwe pointed out that after so many years of war, the main attention of the government will be directed toward the problems of the socio-economic development of the country. He emphasized that the entire people of Zimbabwe, especially the population in rural areas, must participate in the determination of their fate, that the people must become the landlord of its country and its natural riches. The collective forms of land tillage and the creation of various committees with administrative functions will contribute to this process in the countryside. In the international arena the government will follow a policy of positive neutrality and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries.

It is expected that the cabinet headed by Robert Mugabe will begin to carry out its functions immediately after the official proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence at midnight on April 17.

Signed: V. As.

[illegible]

ZVOBGO ANALYZES ELECTION VICTORY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 6

[Text]

IT WAS not purely a desire for peace that persuaded the black electorate to vote "en masse" for ZANU (PF) in the election, said the party's director of elections, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, last week.

Contrary to the popular view that Africans were now sick and tired of the war and were for peace, Mr Zvobgo said the ZANU (PF) assessment was that people were prepared to start fighting again if they did not get what they wanted.

"It is not really peace that people wanted. It is freedom. Although we want peace we love freedom more. The people were determined to get genuine African freedom and that is why they voted for us. Once they are truly free, there is no need for them to go to war."

One of Bishop Muzorewa's mistakes was to emphasise the need for peace rather than genuine freedom, adding that before the advent of the war in the sixties, the people had been very peaceful but had opted for armed conflict instead.

Propaganda broadcasts beamed each evening on Radio Mozambique were instrumental in instilling a sense of political awareness among the local black population, who tuned in to hear the progress of the "liberation struggle".

Coupled with that were the daily "pungwes" — all night political meetings — at which tribespeople throughout the country were grilled into supporting the struggle as the only means through which genuine freedom and majority rule could be attained.

"Every cadre was taught to demonstrate to the people that they were oppressed—by looking at the structure of the present government, the Public Service, the armed forces and the suppressive laws prevailing in the country.

"The 'povo' were also taught that the enemy they faced was not the white man but the system which denied them genuine freedom. And with the pro-revolutionary songs and slogans on Radio Mozambique we achieved a psychological breakthrough," he said.

BUSINESS

The Lancaster House Conference, he said, saw the start of the party's election campaign.

"The hard stand we took right through the conference showed we meant business. We exposed that it was the whites and not Bishop Muzorewa who were running the country."

Later the party gained more sympathy from the black voters, who saw it being discriminated against by Lord Soames's administration.

The Governor played into our hands by making things difficult for us to return home from Mozambique. Every accusation was being levelled against us. There was an attempt to besmirch our image by bombing churches and holding us responsible for every breach of the ceasefire. The masses saw through all this."

Mr Zvobgo said that because of the struggle-in-exile people were extremely curious to see what sort of leaders ZANU (PF) had.

"This partly explains the huge turnout and enthusiasm at the campaign rallies we held in the major centres of the country."

Asked why ZANU (PF) fared badly in the Matabeleland district, Mr Zvobgo who is also the Minister of Local Government and Housing, said the party had not had enough time to be "as thorough" as it had been throughout the rest of the country.

He conceded, however, that Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front was better organised in that area and that most of the party's stalwarts, including Mr Nkomo himself, came from that region.

CSO: 4420

HAMUTYINEI RECOUNTS DAYS WITH ROBERT MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by M. A. Hamutyinei: "Tough Days of the Past...and a Leader called Mugabe"]

[Text]

MR Robert Mugabe's recent moderate speech after his party's resounding victory reminds me of the tough days with him in restriction in 1963-1966. The speech reflects Mr Mugabe's diplomacy, statesmanship and flexible mind.

By the time I landed in the Wha Wha restriction area, Mr Mugabe was serving a prison sentence arising from a speech he had made earlier in Salisbury before he was restricted.

At Wha Wha we had the opportunity of receiving educational equipment for our studies but the system was not based on a stable footing. Students would go to their classes as they wished and, in some instances, classes did not function at all.

By the time we moved to Sikombela Camp in the west part of Que Que, we found ourselves in huge barracks and, as usual, we used cushion mats with three blankets each.

Pre-UDI, we used to build our huts for the sake of privacy and quiet reading. News that Mr Mugabe would arrive filled the whole camp with enthusiasm and we built him a hut in advance. Mr Mugabe's hut, adjacent to that of the late Mr Leopold Takawira was a simple daga and pole square block with a door of reeds.

The experience of the monotonous life punctuated by occasional roll-calls made us immune to the boredom created from the news that UDI was imminent. We had to cook for ourselves from the rations brought to us every Friday by the Police. The rations comprised vegetables, mealie-meal and some kilograms of meat. We had to dry our meat in the sun to enable it to take us to the next Friday.

After negotiating with the Officer Commanding, we were allowed to prepare a football ground and were provided with two balls. On Sundays, after our studies and cooking, we delved into happy moments which made us forget our plight.

It wasn't a matter of age, ability in soccer, nor any kind of previous experience. We just formed teams. Mr Takawira was playing no. 11. I remember myself tipping the goalie to let the kick from Mr Takawira roll in so that we could hold him shoulder-high.

'NICE CAKE'

Mr Moses Mvunge passed a nice ball to Mr Takawira. A ball which we termed a "nice cake". The recipient first jumped with joy and then kicked the ball into the goal to make an equaliser for his team.

We all streamed to him and held him up on our shoulders shouting, "The lion of Chilimanzi! Long live Zimbabwe!"

A few days later Mr Mugabe was brought into Sikombela. This was when we experienced radical changes in our way of life. After an executive meeting, Mr Mugabe addressed us, outlining new measures, embracing issues such as efficient running of classes, an absolute sanitary system, discipline and thorough study.

I was elected education liaison officer, working directly with Mr Mugabe himself. We first held a meeting to select teachers for classes ranging from Sub A to Junior Certificate level. It was stressed that teachers would study only at night. Mr Mugabe himself supervised the classes and made sure that all students were doing their assignments and made corrections where necessary.

It was the first time that I witnessed a person turning the nights into days. Mr Mugabe and Mr Edson Sithole would read and type throughout the nights.

At sunrise, they would simply wash and join others in the daily routines of washing plates and get ready for classes. Every morning, there was a hush in and around the whole camp. Occasional visitors were even advised to come in the afternoons in order to allow time for studying.

For the rest of my life I will never forget the day when Mr Mugabe questioned me on an incident of negligence. It was during the time when I was preparing for my GCE 'O' Level examination. Mr Mugabe was my teacher in English.

I was in charge of all sanitary requirements in the camp. The boys under my orders were always very particular with their routines but on this particular day they had failed to put the rubbish into the bins. I did not supervise them, nursing my confidence with the "all-is-well" belief.

SCRUTINISED

"Mr Hamutyinei," he called me, "come along with me, please." He pointed to a heap of rubbish teaming with flies. I did not say anything. He scrutinised my face. Mr Mugabe seldom smiles but at this moment he smiled and said, "You know, we are struggling in order to rule ourselves, to achieve self-determination and where necessary to punish ourselves when we fail to fulfil our commitments. Here you have failed your obligation.

"Nobody is going to punish you. Neither shall I punish you. You have to punish yourself. We all wish to see what type of punishment you are going to impose on yourself."

He punctuated his words with a soft cough before he left. I remained there in a self-pity embarrassment. I said to myself, "So this is Mr Mugabe, the Secretary-General of our party?"

Some people may think that I did not punish myself. The punishment I gave to myself from that day was "never to ignore an obligation" even if there is nobody to supervise me.

Mr Mugabe also showed foresight in the game of draughts. He allowed all the inmates to play the game amongst themselves so that he would play with the champion. Towards the evening we would assemble to watch him play with our champion. After one move, Mr Mugabe would declare that the contest was finished.

Every time he said this, it materialised. We later nicknamed him "The cock of draughts" — a reminiscence that was to find its way into his party's system and election victory.

CSU: 4420

NEW INFORMATION MINISTER SHAMUYARIRA PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Ministry of Information and Tourism will be the linchpin between the Government and the people, the new Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

He said he was not yet able to detail policies he would adopt as Minister, nor the nature of the changes he would like to see.

He said: "There will be changes, like everything else. We want to project the image of the new Zimbabwe and to reflect the new era of independence and freedom and we would want the Information Department to reflect this."

He added: "It will be a partnership between the Government and the people to develop this country and the Ministry of Information will be the linchpin in the partnership."

Dr Shamuyarira is the ZANU (PF) administrative secretary.

Married with a daughter, he was born in the Mondoro TTL in September 1930 and did his primary education at the Waddilove Training Institute near Marandellas.

His secondary education was done by correspondence and he returned to Waddilove for teacher training and taught at Tegwani Secondary School and Domboshawa school for two years.

EDITOR

He later worked as a journalist for six years and was editor of Salisbury's Daily News before it was banned in 1962.

He went on to the then University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to lecture in education but on the banning of the party in 1964, he left for Britain to study politics and economics at the London School of Economics.

This was followed by a doctorate in political science at Princeton University in America and a period of teaching at the University of Dar es Salaam from 1968 to 1976.

In 1977 he left teaching to work full time for the party as administrative secretary in Maputo, a position he still holds.

● Dr Shamuyarira will speak at the lunch-time meeting of the National Affairs Association in Salisbury tomorrow. His subject will be: The beginning of a new era in Zimbabwe.

The weekly public meetings are in the Anglican Cathedral Hall, Baker Avenue.

CSO: 4420

SHAMUYARIRA ON CRUCIAL ISSUES FACING WHITES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

BRIDGING the social and economic gaps, and deciding upon their ideals in a future Zimbabwe, are the two most fundamental and crucial questions facing the white population today, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information and Tourism, said yesterday.

In his first public appearance since joining the ZANU (PF) Government earlier this week, Dr Shamuyarira told a packed meeting of the National Affairs Association: "We want to establish a non-racial society here, a society in which all the people living in Zimbabwe will be genuinely free and independent.

"We do not want any racism of any kind, and those who practice racism will find themselves in confrontation with the Government.

"The key to the future lies in freedom of opportunity for everyone, not necessarily by scaling down the Europeans, but by scaling up the Africans so that they can be equal to their European counterparts," he said.

"The one thing that is overriding which also surprises and intrigues me about the white community of this country is how superficial their observations and their analysis of the general situation are.

"There has not been, in my view, a real fundamental philosophy that guides the white population here. There has also never been an objective analysis of the goals they seek and the kind of society they want to establish.

SUPERFICIAL

"Therefore you get a very superficial kind of analysis, like the one we have experienced in the last month or two, and I suppose it goes back several months or several years when our party was painted in all kinds of newspapers in Rhodesia as a 'bogey', a bogey kind of man who should be avoided at all cost," said Dr Shamuyarira.

Expanding on this theme, he continued: "This bogey theory, which has been going on in white society for a long time, is not conducive to objective analysis. I remember in the 1960s the bogey was the nationalists, the African nationalists.

"The overriding philosophy was to build a partnership between the white community and the elite, the African elite, and that was what the Federation experiment was about. It was carried over by the Whitehead Government and the administration at the time into the Rhodesian scene."

The slogan at that time was: "If the nationalists get into power the end of the world for the white man will come," he said.

"But co-operation between the whites and the elite was accepted, so they built up the big bogey against the nationalists."

In Dr Shamuyarira's opinion the situation has changed. The "bogey" is no longer nationalism in the white community's eyes, it is communism or marxism.

"I don't think any of the propagators of ideas in white society have read marxism seriously, if at all. I think if they have read it they don't understand it, but they are still prepared to believe in the big bogey about marxists.

"I don't think anyone until two weeks ago, anyone in white society, really understood what Comrade Mugabe stood for.

"His views had never been presented accurately in the newspapers or on radio or television, and yet there was the big bogey that if this man comes into power it will be the end of the world."

Dr Shamuyarira said the new Government could not plan for the future for everyone if morale among the whites was affected by scare stories.

"We cannot plan the future of the nation on morale swinging up and down on flimsy issues that have not been researched, verified or authenticated. Rumours are sent to lower morale, not to raise it.

"And I must say I am very disappointed in the white society in this country because it does not really analyse and face issues and come to grips with the problems so that it can decide what its future is.

DIVERTED

"It becomes very difficult to draw up a programme of action and get policies discussed properly.

"Of course, my disappointment goes back to 1965, 1964, when I left this country when Ian Smith diverted the thinking of the white population in this country into 15 years of extreme unreality. They were being told what a wonderful country they had here, what a wonderful system — all based on racism and reactionism.

"And how anyone could ever have thought that would work in the present system, how anyone could have thought they could oppress the black population in this country perpetually for 200 years, and could fight against world opinion, fight against the whole of Africa for 200 years is just beaten," he said.

"It is quite ironic when you read the speeches of Whitehead saying there would be a majority rule government in 15 years, and Smith was saying 'never in my lifetime' — now Smith is asking to serve in an African majority government."

However, Dr Shamuyarira said he did not believe all whites were completely gullible.

"There are a lot of intelligent people among the whites here. They pride themselves on being more intelligent than the Africans.

"Even if we take that as being true, why swing backwards and forwards in this manner without any fundamental analysis of where you are going and where you are coming from. This surprises me."

Moving on to discuss the social and economic problems in Rhodesia, Dr Shamuyarira maintained that the blacks and whites were separated by a gap on both fronts.

"Although we live together and work together, and now Africans are allowed to have houses and homes in the former European suburbs, and hotels and restaurants are open to everybody, there is still a gap, a wide gap at a social level between whites and blacks.

"You can live together cheek by jowl, and yet you don't communicate.

"In the past the European always had a house with African domestic servants, and yet they never communicated. And now they may be neighbours there is still no effective communication.

"You see it in the streets, you see it everywhere."

PRESSING

But the more pressing problem for the Government, said Dr Shamuyarira, was the economic gap.

"The Europeans here still own the major means of production. They own the mines, the factories, they own all the property that we see here (in Salisbury).

"In the 1960s we tried very hard to get the Government to accept a Bill of Rights which was intended, in our view, to defend the Africans against racial discrimination. We tried to get the Federal Government and the Rhodesian Government to accept that.

"It was not accepted. Finally, they (the Government) put before us a Bill of Rights which had no teeth. But the Bill of Rights in the way we conceived it undertook to protect Africans against discrimination.

"Now that a black Government has come into power there is a very strong Bill of Rights.

REDRESSED

"But the whites still own the major means of production, the Africans don't, and this is a situation which must be redressed," Dr Shamuyarira said.

Finally he threw out a challenge, not just to the audience, but to the white community generally.

"How do you, as intelligent white members of the community, as former rulers of this society, what contribution can you make, how do you propose to close this gap?

"We have some ideas as a Government that has come into power, but I am sure you just don't want to listen to ideas in order for us to have realistic programmes."

Dr Shamuyarira questioned the situation whereby white voters are allowed to vote only for white candidates in an election. "What would you recommend as a way out of this situation?

"How does the white community propose to share its skills and resources and economic power with the indigenous population?" he asked in conclusion.

CSO: 4420

NEW YOUTH MINISTER NHONGO PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Heather Silk]

[Text]

A FORMER guerilla commander and political commissar, 25-year-old Teurai Ropa Nhongo has capped her career by becoming Rhodesia's first woman Cabinet Minister—and almost certainly the youngest.

The wife of the ZANLA commander has another first to her credit — she will head the first Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

Mrs Nhongo has difficulty in expressing her reaction to her appointment.

"I wasn't expecting it," she said yesterday. "When I was chosen as a parliamentary candidate I thought even if I was to be included in the Government, I would be just an ordinary MP, not given such a responsible post."

However, the youthful Mrs Nhongo is not new to leadership.

EXCITEMENT

"I have been a leader since I was 18. I think the only difference is that I am now nominated to the highest peak . . . the excitement is being involved in a new department."

Joyce Mugari, as she was born, came from the Mount Darwin area. Her secondary schooling was at the Howard Institute, where she completed Form II.

"Then I left for the struggle," she said. "I joined some of the boys in the area and fought for three months."

She took on her chimurenga name, Teurai Ropa, which means Spill Blood. She has retained the name because that is how most people know her.

During the three months from December 1973 until February, the young guerilla was in three contacts with Rhodesian security forces.

She admits to being frightened at first. "It was the first time I heard guns, the first time I saw a helicopter in an actual fight. But as time went on, I got used to it."

It was the rainy season and conditions were bad.

"We slept under the trees. Sometimes we'd lose a shoe and you know what happens to feet in water. The skin becomes very thin and it was very painful."

ONLY GIRL

She left Rhodesia on March 3, the only girl in a group of eight, and started to walk to Zambia. A severe dose of malaria brought her to a brief halt at Chifombo base in northern Mozambique and she finally arrived in Zambia on April 19.

After three months of training in light infantry in Lusaka, Teurai Ropa was appointed a medical assistant on the general staff. She was later appointed a political instructor.

In early 1975 she returned to Mozambique and, as a political commissar, was made second in command of a camp.

With the arrival of Mr Mugabe in Mozambique later that year she was selected as the leader of a small group to meet him at Vila Pery.

A camp was created at Chimoio and Teurai Ropa became its commander. The camp grew to become the largest in the territory and Rex Nhongo, of the guerilla High Command, arrived and was appointed military commander—the most senior post.

The future Mrs Nhongo —she was married to the ZANLA commander in September 1977 at Chimoio —was moved around the country. In early 1977 she was elected on to the central committee and in September became a member of the national executive.

Mrs Nhongo's duties took her to many countries. In 1977 she went to Peking for a month. "It was very nice, but you know home is home," she smiled.

The following year she went to Albania and later to Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Mrs Nhongo has two children, Priscilla Kumbirai Rungano (2) and Mildred Chipo, who is six months.

"Rungano means an adventure story," Mrs Nhongo said "and with this girl it was an adventure. She was born two days after being in a battle."

Chimoio was under attack from July 30 until August 1 in 1978 and although Mrs Nhongo was not fighting herself, she was "commanding the comrades so they wouldn't be scattered".

Teurai Ropa Nhongo now looks forward to a peaceful future as wife, mother and Cabinet Minister.

CSO: 4420

FUTURE OF LOSING PARTIES IN DOUBT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] There are mixed feelings among political parties that failed to get seats in the election on whether they should continue to exist or disband.

They are Mr James Chikerema's ZDP; ZANU led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole; the UNFP of Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni; Mr Peter Mandaza's NFZ; the National Democratic Union of Mr Henry Chihota and the United People's Association of Matabeleland, led by Dr Frank Bertrand.

Mr Chikerema said yesterday that consultations on his party's future were continuing, but no definite decision had been taken.

"We are looking into the matter--meeting and talking to all our members at branch and provincial level to see how they feel," he said.

But Mr Mandaza said his national executive, at a meeting yesterday, had resolved to strengthen the party's structure in preparation for the next election.

He added: "As a democratic institution, we also resolved to cooperate fully with the elected government, but will, within the framework of the Constitution and the limits protecting democracy, offer constructive criticism."

No comment was available from the NDU and UPAM yesterday.

Mr Sithole and Senator Chief Ndiweni have expressed confidence that they will continue to lead their parties in the new era, and offer their full support to Mr Mugabe's Government.

CSO: 4420

ELECTION RESULTS SPARKS MOVING QUERIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

THE day the election results were announced, the switchboard operators of some furniture removal firms in Salisbury answered hundreds of calls.

Mr Brian Saunders, the general manager of one firm said hundreds of people made inquiries last week about the cost of moving furniture out of Rhodesia.

However, he said that of every 100 people who inquired, it was likely that about 20 would actually move.

Because of all the formalities to be dealt with before furniture could be removed, those people who did go would only leave in April or May.

A spokesman for another firm said he could always tell what the headlines of a newspaper were each day, without reading it.

If the news was startling, the telephones started to ring.

Last Tuesday he said there had been many inquiries as to the cost of furniture removal, but it was fair to say that most inquiries would not materialise into definite removals.

Once people found out just how much it cost to remove furniture from one country to another, they tended to sell up and only take suitcases with them.

A spokesman for another firm said although it was a bit early to tell whether there was an increase of people leaving the country, there had been a definite increase in the number of inquiries.

"There has been no panic leaving," he said. "It is not often people get a quote and then come back the next day and say they will go. It takes some time."

A spokesman for another firm disagreed with the others, however, by saying there had not been any significant change in the past two or three years.

CSO: 4420

[illegible] DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING PRESIDENT

[illegible] THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

"AND now for the Presidency . . . that's got to be the final peace."

REV CANAAN BANANA EXPECTED TO BE NEW PRESIDENT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

A BULAWAYO Methodist minister, the Rev. Canaan Banana, will be the first President of the new Zimbabwe, according to political sources here yesterday.

The sources said Mr Banana (44) would be nominated by ZANU (PF), for whom he was a candidate in Matabeleland North in the election. He was second on the party's list for the province but was not elected.

Asked last night about the prospects of his becoming President, Mr Banana said: "No comment."

Mr Banana became a leader in the nationalist struggle in 1970 when he took the office of deputy president in the African National Council, the body formed to oppose the Smith-Home proposals.

In an interview at his Southwold home last night he said he had joined the ANC as part of its ZANU element and had opposed the conversion of the movement into a political party, the predecessor of the UANC.

In 1973 Mr Banana, whose passport had been confiscated, walked across the border to Botswana and went to Washington DC where he studied at the Wesley Theological Seminary and graduated with a masters degree in theology.

On his return to this country in 1975 he was detained for the first time.

The next year he was released so that he could join Bishop Muzorewa's delegation at the Geneva talks.

While in Geneva he tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade the bishop to unite with ZANU under Mr Robert Mugabe. When it was certain that he could not succeed he joined ZANU (PF).

"Muzorewa seemed to be moving closer to Smith. The liberation forces under ZANU were sacrificing their lives to achieve true independence and my conscience wouldn't permit me to withhold my support and stab them in the back.

"So I went back to my true home to support the revolution."

Soon after his return he was detained again, first at Gatooma and then in 1978 was moved to Wha Wha, where he stayed until his release on November 26 last year.

He came back to Bulawayo and played a leading part in organising ZANU (PF) in Matabeleland.

Born in the Essexvale district, Mr Banana went to the primary school at Mzinyati Mission.

He was ordained in 1962, a year after he married. His wife, Janet, is a teacher.

Mr Banana has written several papers on the problem of removing sources of oppression and has helped to develop a theology that defines the point when violence is justified.

The election for the Presidency cannot take place until the Senate has been chosen. All members of the House of Assembly and the Senate sitting together elect the Head of State.

RURAL WAR DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $75 MILLION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The cost of rebuilding the war-ravaged tribal trust lands had been conservatively estimated at $75 million. But plans to replace or repair the damaged schools, clinics, dip tanks, boreholes, dams and roads throughout the country have already been prepared.

A decision on how the reconstruction is to be financed is expected to be among the first policy decisions of the new Government.

The cost has been assessed from reports prepared by each of the 55 district commissioners covering the country on what is required to restore facilities to their pre-war levels.

The deputy secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Lionel Leach, said: "Every tribal trust land in the country has been affected to some extent, and we face a massive task.

"But at least we have an up-to-date assessment of what is required, we have already started training the men who can lead some of the reconstruction and we can make a start as soon as the money is available."

The main drive is expected to get underway in the new financial year which starts on July 1, and officials expect to have "broken the back" of the problem within two years.

An indication of the scale of damage is given by the following facts:

At the end of January more than 1 500 primary schools and 89 secondary had closed.

More than 1 000 of the 1 500 dip tanks throughout the country had been destroyed.

Almost all of the 250 councils providing much of the basic administration in the rural areas have come under the management of the district commissioners to ensure that at least the structure is kept intact.

The African national herd of three million head of cattle had been cut by one million by theft, slaughter and disease brought about mainly by the destruction of dip tanks.

Severely Hit

In addition, commercial agriculture in the rural areas has been severely hit and subsistence agriculture is at "rock bottom" this season.

But there are developments on the positive side.

"With the help of the Veterinary Department we have already held our first cattle sales in some of the southern areas of the country," said Mr Leach. "Demand was good and prices were excellent."

The Ministry is already training "general purpose" workers who can help restore facilities in the rural areas by repairing pumps and engines.

With $250 000 from Government rehabilitation funds the Ministry is putting another 450 women home economics demonstrators into the field.

This week 83 started work and another 90 are undergoing re-training. They will assist the 160 women advisers already in the field.

While it will take some time to get all the rural councils operating again, provincial authorities have taken over responsibility for many schools and clinics which are reopening.

District commissioners have assessed the needs of each area by consulting officials of other branches of government such as water development, health, roads and agriculture in their own areas.

"We believe this has given us a fairly accurate picture of what needs to be done," said Mr Leach.

Apart from finance, the shortage of skills will be a limiting factor on our achievements.

"But the Ministry's development resources are in good shape and with cooperation from everyone our progress will be rapid."

PM: SENSE OF SECURITY ALL IMPORTANT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said the people of Rhodesia would be able to see for themselves that his Government meant business.

"We do not want to maintain the status quo," he said in an interview with the London-based monthly news magazine Africa which will be published next week. "It is the status quo that we fought against and we must be seen to be overthrowing it."

Mr Mugabe said, however, that his most immediate objective was to foster among all people a sense of security.

There was a great feeling of insecurity pervading in the country at the moment, he said. He put this down to the war and "partly, because of the hardships created during those days when they (the people) lived under constant harassment, curfews, martial law and an incessant state of emergency. We must lift this burden on the people and set them free. Our people have been unfree and our task is to set them free."

NEEDS

Once that is done, said Mr Mugabe, his Government's attention will turn to the people's needs: their stomachs, their well-being, their medical and welfare needs.

"We will proceed, with immediate speed, to bring land to as many peasants as possible. We are going to implement a resettlement programme and introduce co-operatives and collective farming.

"We will try to persuade, rather than coerce, the people into co-operatives: in fact we will introduce the co-operative system with the returning refugees, some of whom have been farming collectively in Mozambique, to demonstrate that the system works. Fortunately this will be feasible as we have been approached by various countries with offers of help," he said.

DISCRIMINATION

Mr Mugabe said his administration would take steps "immediately" to abolish racial discrimination in the public service.

"It may not be expressly stipulated, but those who select people have tended to emphasise the phenomenon of white management in the public service. That has to go, and we will bring in a system of quick promotion. Similarly in the armed forces we would like to see our men rapidly rise to the level of commanders, so there has to be an acceptance in the system that black people can become senior soldiers. The whites must also be prepared to work under black people where promotion has occurred. There has got to be that acceptance otherwise we will not have brought about significant change," he said.

The Prime Minister said his administration intends reconstructing the educational system as well as the social and welfare services.

"We will not change the educational system as such, we will accept it for now, but the schools must be reconstituted immediately — practically all of them," said Mr Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe said his Government would be sympathetic towards any movement that fights to overthrow apartheid in South Africa.

"Apartheid remains obnoxious to us, and certainly we will be sympathetic with any movement that fights to overthrow apartheid. We will not be able to assist militarily, however," he said.

ACTIVE PART

He added that his administration would "uphold the right of the people of South Africa to establish a democratic system in their country".

He said his Government would play an active part at international forums like the United Nations and the Organisation for African Unity and would spare no efforts in obtaining "the objective of liberation" in South Africa and S.W.A./Namibia.

Mr Mugabe said that apart from a political and diplomatic role, he could not see Rhodesia organising war against South Africa. "It is not our responsibility to do so," he said.

"We have just emerged from seven years of armed conflict, and we do not want to be fighting another war against South Africa."

NKOMO URGES 'RENEGADE' PF MEN TO REPORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who is also responsible for law and order, yesterday called on all renegade ZIPRA and ZANLA forces still outside assembly points to report there immediately or face drastic action.

And he warned "youngsters who may not be aware of their actions" that any criminal acts, such as assaults and abuse of rival party members or the burning down of their homes and property, would be dealt with most severely.

Mr Nkomo said in an interview that it was vital everyone in the country joined hands in the creation of peace and the maintenance of law and order if Zimbabwe's independence was to be consolidated.

The Patriotic Front leader said: "What is important now is that all the people, especially those who have been engaged in the war, ZIPRA and ZANLA, who may still be among the people, must move away quickly to the assembly points.

"They either go to the Police or join their comrades in the assembly areas. This is vital because it will assist in the re-establishment of law and order, which is an indispensible element in the consolidation of our hard-won independence.

"We need that peace, and I call upon everyone to subscribe to this principle so that there may be tranquillity in Zimbabwe."

Appeal

Appealing to all parties that contested the recent general election to forget their past differences, Mr Nkomo said:

"Whatever their views might have been during the election campaign period, these must not be projected to the post-election time, particularly now when we are trying to form a Government and to consolidate our independence."

Mr Nkomo's Home Affairs portfolio has been enlarged to include responsibility for law and order.

He said he would be in charge of most aspects of the Police force, except State security which would be under the direct control of the Prime Minister.

In answer to a question, he said it was not important or relevant how many Cabinet seats his party had got because "the vital thing now is to effect the complete consolidation" of Zimbabwe's independence.

"This is what we fought for and have achieved," he said. "The consolidation of our independence is as vital to us as it is to our counterparts of ZANU (PF). We cannot minimise this."

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL COMMENT, OPINION PUBLISHED

New Cabinet

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Coalition Cabinet"]

[Text] **ALMOST to a man, Mr Mugabe's Ministers and Deputy Ministers lack any form of parliamentary experience. The great majority, therefore, will have the daunting task of learning the procedure and their responsibilities from scratch.**

But the same applies to the recently elected MPs, and in effect the situation will presumably be little different from that of other countries on the attainment of majority rule.

The fact that most of the new Ministers are strangers does, however, make it difficult, if not impossible, to assess the strength of the Cabinet. Some familiar names are included, but at this stage they are well known in the context of nationalism rather than administration.

One can only presume that with his large majority, Mr Mugabe has been able to appoint people of skills and talents. And he has gone a long way towards retaining the confidence of the Europeans by including two whites in his Cabinet (although he has chosen no Asians or Coloureds).

Initially, it is the inclusion of Mr David Smith and Mr Denis Norman that will arouse the greatest interest. Once a coalition involving Europeans was mentioned, Mr Smith became an obvious front-runner, if only because of the attitude he adopted at Lancaster House. But however experienced and well liked, he remains a member of the Rhodesian Front, something that might cause eyebrows to be raised in other parts of Africa.

There is no such problem where Mr Norman is concerned. He has the respect of the farming community, has hitherto played no active part in politics, and by taking over the vitally important agricultural portfolio will, it is to be hoped, still many of the fears that have been expressed about large-scale land expropriation.

Mr Nkomo and his Patriotic Front have not emerged badly from the deal, either. Mr Nkomo may not have won everything he hoped for, but it was only to be expected that the key Ministries would fall to members of ZANU (PF). In the circumstances, therefore, Mr Mugabe's "compromise" Cabinet should meet with widespread approval.

Police Reserves

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Shifting Target"]

[Text]

THE POLICE have taken the first step towards winding down the war effort by announcing that over-50s in the Field Reserve will not be called up after April 21. Presumably the Army will follow suit.

The Police move is welcome and has come none too soon, for many of the men in this age group have a vital role to play in trade and industry.

But there are surely many under-50s in the various branches of the security forces whose call-up could also be ended. There are, for instance, far too many people being called up for non-essential duties. This must stop.

If this country is to develop and prosper, the weight of our effort must be shifted from bush contacts to business contacts. The sooner it is done the better.

Development Plans

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Right Emphasis"]

[Text]

STUDY of the portfolios in the new Cabinet shows a marked emphasis on development. And rightly so, because there is much to be done and some new directions to be taken.

There is manpower, planning and development; lands, resettlement and rural development; natural resources and water development; and each has a separate Minister.

There is also a Ministry of Economic Planning and Development to be headed by a Minister who is believed to be Dr Chidzero, a planning and development specialist with the U.N.

It would seem feasible to make him co-ordinator of Ministries with similar functions, to avoid overlapping and lead in due course perhaps to the phasing out of the work done by some of them.

The future functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs will be of interest. It is taking on part of the Police portfolio. Does this mean that its work with what might be called civilians will decrease? And how will its functions compare with those of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development?

A comparison between the responsibilities shared by the 22 Ministers in the new Cabinet with the 19 of the old shows that several are unchanged, some are new, and in many cases sub-sidiary portfolios have been transferred from one Minister to another.

There is nothing unusual about this. But how the Civil Service will have to be reorganised to cope with the changes remains to be seen. Some Secretaries will presumably find themselves in new Ministries, and some top positions may have to be created.

Because much load will be placed on senior civil servants to get the changes under way, the aim must be to disrupt their work as little as possible.

Woman In Cabinet

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Double First"]

[Text]

MRS TEURAI ROPA NHONGO has achieved a double first in politics in this country. She is not only the first Minister of Sport: she is the first woman Cabinet Minister.

It is an interesting combination, and her performance will be closely watched far beyond sporting circles.

As yet there is no indication of how broad Mrs Nhongo's brief will be. But since her portfolio also includes Youth and Recreation she will obviously have an important part to play in the lives of young Zimbabweans.

Her youth—she is only 25—plus the fact that she is herself a mother should be an asset here.

Yet Mrs Nhongo's appointment could create controversy, for while many other countries now have Sports Ministers it is doubtful if many women can be found among them.

Mrs Nhongo may in fact be in for a tough time. Some difficult sports decisions will have to be taken soon, particularly in relation to our links with South Africa.

But at least she will not have to take full responsibility for these: they will be matters for the Cabinet. There are times when it would be foolish for a woman to press for the last word.

Independence Date

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Look Ahead"]

[Text]

NOW that a date has been set for the birth of the State of Zimbabwe, the efforts of all must be concentrated on the future.

April 18 will be observed as Independence Day and there will be celebrations and rejoicing throughout the country.

But it would be foolish to pretend that among the population there will not be those with a twinge of sadness and regret at the passing of the old era. Let us acknowledge that fact. But let everyone accept that it must not be allowed to influence the need for all who make their homes in Zimbabwe to play their part in making the nation great.

There is much to be done in the five weeks remaining before Prince Charles presides over the traditional flag ceremony at midnight on April 17.

There are the preparations to be made for the big day and an enormous amount of detailed work to be undertaken in the reorganisation of ministries and responsibilities in the ranks of the civil service.

But it is during this period too that people should adjust to the fact that changes are on the way. This is the time to look forward and to adopt a positive approach to the new era.

CSO: 4420

CROWDS THRONG ZANU (PF) PARTY OFFICE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

THE telephone never stops ringing at the ZANU (PF) headquarters in Manica Road, Salisbury. Inside the four-storey building there is non-stop activity, a crush of people and a hubbub of voices. Outside, regardless of the time of day, there is a crowd.

The eight-line switchboard must be the busiest in the city right now as the party gears up from being in the political wilderness to fielding the new Government.

It is not easy to contact an official there. Visitors are searched, sometimes with metal detectors, by young aides, and making your man is no straightforward matter.

The demands upon the party workers are varied, often complex, and unrelenting. The pressure of people outside seldom lets up before late afternoon.

Why are they there?

They go to report, to get information, to make petitions, to ask for help and advice, to look for jobs, and to buy party T-shirts.

And some seem to go just to be in the presence of the new power in the land. They stand about chatting or looking up at the building—its windows plastered with posters of Mr Robert Mugabe—from across the street.

"Most of them are campaign workers reporting back on their activities," explained a party spokesman.

The second largest number are those who come to check on relatives who have not returned to the country. Many come hoping for information about getting jobs. Others have [illegible] administrative problems.

And some ask if they will have to report for military duty.

CSO: 4420/10

MAJOR OVERHAUL OF ZRBC EXPECTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is believed to have called for the resignations of three executives of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation, including the Director-General, Mr Jimmy Neill.

This follows reports that all members of the ZRBC Board of Governors have either already submitted their resignations or are about to do so.

A statement expected yesterday on the ZRBC came from the new Minister of Information and Tourism Dr Nathan Shamuyarira did not materialise.

It is unlikely it will now be made before tomorrow.

The two other top executives the Government is believed to have called on to resign are the Deputy Director-General Mr Dave Gilbey, and the head of the combined radio and television news department, Mr Tom Louw.

The nine-man Board of Governors is: Mr Jill Bassom (chairman), Dr J. Mutumbirwa (vice-chairman), Mr W. Pittman, Mrs Lin Mehmel, Mrs E. Scott, Mr T. Ncube, Mr G. Dewa, Dr J. Gopo and Mr Basil Watts.

It is believed, however, that Mr Bassom may be asked to serve on the new board.

The 8 a.m. SABC news bulletin from South Africa was broadcast for the last time on ZRBC yesterday.

From tomorrow the gap will be filled with a local news bulletin. The BBC news may be carried at this time later.

A ZRBC statement yesterday said: "The decision to cease relaying the SABC news was taken at a board meeting held on December 14, 1979, for implementation at an appropriate time after the election, no matter which party won.

"The Board considers that the time is now appropriate."

CSO: 4420

BULLE: I AM NOT LEAVING COUNTRY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] The former Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, yesterday firmly scotched rumors that he was leaving Rhodesia and said he would launch a business consultancy to boost exports and attract investment into the country.

Mr Bulle, speaking from his home in Highlands, Salisbury, said:

"I accept the result of the election. I am confident about the future of the country and I am prepared to serve the Government in any way possible."

Mr Bulle said he had found offices and a small staff in Salisbury for his business concerned with import, expert, finance and investment.

He was looking particularly at international markets. "In the Ministry of Finance, and Commerce and Industry, I made many contacts which I believe can be invaluable to the future of the country."

He leaves soon for a business trip to Britain and Europe. In view of the Government's stated policy of non-alignment, he will also explore markets in Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Russia.

Mr Bulle said: "I shall be reporting that the situation here is conducive to investment and I shall encourage businesses to put their money here."

Mr Bulle, senior vice-president of the UANC who lost his seat in the election, said he had heard a rumor that he had left to live in Switzerland and another that he had left to lecture in South Africa.

"I don't know where these rumors came from, said Mr Bulle. "They are mischievous."

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE ASKED TO RETURN UANC SUPPORTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] Authorities in Mozambique have found about 100 UANC supporters who have been held in that country since before the election and have asked for them to be repatriated to Rhodesia through refugee channels.

A Government House spokesman said yesterday that the whereabouts of the people had been reported to the British Embassy in Maputo and that they would be repatriated to this country when the refugee programme got under way again.

Although there has been no official confirmation of the identities of the detainees, it is understood they may have been held in a remote part of the Tete Province of Mozambique.

On February 2 the former Minister of Law and Order and of the Public Services, Mr Francis Zindoga, claimed "several hundred" Rhodesians were being held at "Mafudzi" in rugged country near Lake Malawi.

Mr Zindoga accused ZANU (PF) and the president of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, of being responsible.

A spokesman for ZANU (PF) denied the allegations at the time and said that with the release of the party dissidents and two Europeans abducted during the war, there were no more detainees in Mozambique.

Late last month a British source in Salisbury confirmed that efforts were being made to free about 100 UANC supporters being detained in Mozambique.

CSO: 4420

LITTLE MOVEMENT YET AS PVS OPEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Although protected villages were officially thrown open on Wednesday, restrictions on many of them were lifted up to three weeks ago, the deputy secretary (security) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Geoffrey Henson, said in Salisbury yesterday.

At a press conference Mr Henson said a total of about 150 PVs were affected, with a population of about 300 000, although this was a rough estimate only.

Despite curfew and entry and exit restrictions being removed, however, there had been little movement out of most of the villages so far, he said.

The reasons were that rains continued in some parts of the country, making thatching grass scarce and that there was still a degree of fear of armed elements outside the PVs.

He added that individuals were also reluctant to make the first move but that once a number of people left more would follow.

Mr Henson said the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe "had made it clear he would not like to see a disorderly rush" out of the PVs as he had hopes of money being provided for resettlement.

Future policy on the development of former protected villages as local centres would therefore depend on available finances, Mr Henson said, although in a number of cases, PVs had already been built at community centres and were sources of local development.

Guards would remain at a small number of PVs in sensitive areas where there were still "dissident elements" operating, Mr Henson said.

The areas involved took in about 20 percent of the total of PVs and were concentrated in the Victoria Province and to a lesser extent in Manicaland, he said.

CSO: 4420

COMMITTEE ON FORCES HAS SECOND MEETING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE committee for integrating the future national defence force met in Salisbury yesterday for the second time.

Set up by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the committee is under the direction of Lieut-General Peter Walls, the Commander of Combined Operations.

Mr Mugabe has asked the committee to co-ordinate the amalgamation of various elements of the security forces and ZANLA and ZIPRA.

A committee spokesman said: "An outstanding feature is our determination to create the best possible defence force for the needs of this country, taking into account the maintenance of morale and standards.

INTENTION

"It is our prime intention to implement the Prime Minister's directive to create a single defence force from the three elements in the country.

"There is a great deal of common ground, goodwill and co-operation at all levels. Relationships are cordial and workmanlike."

The committee includes the commanders from ZANLA and ZIPRA, the Rhodesian Army and Air Force.

They are the ZANLA commander, Mr Rex Nhongo, and a member of his high command, Mr Agnew Kambue; the Commander of the Army, Lieut - General "Sandy" Maclean; the Commander of the Air Force, Air Marshal Frank Mussell; and the ZIPRA leaders, Mr Lookout Masuku and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa.

CSO: 4420

DUTCH AID PLEDGE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Netherlands Government has decided to recognise the State of Zimbabwe as soon as independence has been granted, the acting Consul-General, Mr Jan Wessels, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Speaking at the Dutch consulate in Enterprise Road, Highlands, which was closed from 1971 to January this year, Mr Wessels said his government also intended establishing diplomatic relations and supplying aid.

"The Netherlands Government is prepared to collaborate in a constructive way towards the reconstruction of Zimbabwe," he said.

"What form this (aid) will take depends on bilateral negotiations between our two countries as to where we can most fruitfully assist."

Mr Wessels thought that there were two areas in particular where such help could be given — rehabilitating those people wounded during the war, for instance by providing artificial limbs and physiotherapy.

"This is one field where little negotiation is necessary. We need only discuss the provision of finance."

The other is low cost housing in the form of prefabricated system-built homes in which the Dutch have much experience.

"Once the green light has been given by the Zimbabwe Government this too could begin almost immediately, provided interest is shown."

Finally, Mr Wessels said his Government wished to express "its great appreciation for the manner in which the election process on the basis of the Lancaster House agreement and with the collaboration of all parties concerned has been carried out".

The Netherlands Government wishes to underline specifically the important and constructive roll of the British Government."

CSO: 4420

IAN SMITH QUIETLY LEAVES OFFICE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

MR IAN SMITH, one of the world's most controversial politicians during his almost 16 years as Prime Minister of Rhodesia, quietly moved out of his office in Milton Building yesterday, wishing the new Government a "blessing" for success.

Mr Smith had occupied the office, only a door away from the entrance to Combined Operations Headquarters, since he was appointed Minister without Portfolio in the Government of National Unity run by the UANC leader, Bishop Muzorewa.

The office is in a separate wing of Milton Building to that of the Prime Minister's office which Mr Smith occupied for so many years and which was often the scene of a variety of unpleasant or otherwise top-level political discussions on the future of this country.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information said yesterday was the final day for office holders in the previous Government to vacate their suites.

Two secretaries, a bodyguard and Mr Frank Abrahams, Mr Smith's driver for the past 14 years, helped to carry out a strongroom-full of Mr Smith's papers and books.

Among these were some of the originals of the many cartoons and caricatures of Mr Smith printed in various publications around the world.

A van shuttled Mr Smith's possessions to his home in Alexandra Park.

His departure from his office is far from the end of his political career which started in earnest when he first became a Member of Parliament 22 years ago.

He remains president of the Rhodesian Front and leader of the 20 white MPs in the new House of Assembly.

Asked for an assessment of the situation as he was leaving his office, Mr Smith said: "It is important that we give the new Government our blessing to ensure that it has the best opportunity for success."

On his advice for the Government, Mr Smith said: "One could talk at length on this question, but I will confine myself to three points:

- "One, the Rhodesian private enterprise system is regarded as one of the most efficient in the world. It is important for the Government's administration to try to match this otherwise Government will be responsible for impeding the system and thus prejudicing the national economy.
- "Two, there should be minimum interference with the freedoms and private lives of people.
- "Three, I stress the importance of the maintenance of law and order without which a country degenerates into anarchy and chaos. If the incoming Government can meet these three criteria, the future will hold much promise," said Mr Smith.

CSO: 4420

LADY SOAMES ADDRESSES ZIPRA TROOPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

LADY SOAMES, the wife of the Governor, yesterday addressed assembled ZIPRA forces at assembly point Mike, near Lupane, after they had been told by their commander that the Government had pledged assistance for those wishing to return to civilian life.

Lady Soames was visiting the field hospital in the camp when she was asked to speak to the 900 men.

Conveying greetings from her husband she said: "Your country has suffered greatly, but now a brighter future lies in front of you all and every one of you must work for this future in the best way that you can. Thank you for allowing me to come here and say a few words to you."

The ZIPRA commander, General Dumiso Dabengwa, also told them that those who elected to remain in the new "integrated" army of Zimbabwe would be given leave to return to their families before undergoing further training.

Professing that the "war of liberation" had been won and their former commander, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was now a member of the new government, he said that "partisan politics" could play no part in the new army which had to be apolitical.

Asking the men to "remain in the camp and exercise patience", he assured them that steps were being taken to integrate them into the new army by himself and the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut.-General Peter Walls.

"As a first priority the new Government has pledged assistance to give those of you who wish to return to your homes a new start. Financial assistance for both secondary and technical education will be available to you. You will be rewarded for having fought in the war of liberation."

Dissident groups still outside the assembly points should be encouraged to "come inside", for renegades had no part to play in the new independent Zimbabwe.

The assembly point commander, Major Mike Wells of the Rhodesian Army, said that excellent relations existed between the security forces and the 1 861 ZIPRA men.

New Zealand members of the Commonwealth Monitoring Force had been in charge of the camp until their recent withdrawal.

"We play a lot of football together and have formed a team. Volleyball is another popular sport, while we all watch films together most evenings, and the men have undergone a limited amount of joint training."

CSO: 4420

CURFEWS IN BULAWAYO TO END

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

ALL remaining curfews in Bulawayo are to be lifted from 6 a.m. on Monday, Assistant Commissioner Fred Punter said yesterday.

The major one — a 24-hour curfew — is around the bulk storage depot.

Also to be lifted are the dusk-to-dawn curfews at the Marvel electrical sub-station, Mpopoma marshalling yard, and the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways diesel running sheds.

"The barbed wire entanglements around the fuel storage depot will remain in position but people will have access to the area through the normal road entries.

"There will be no Police check points by day or night, although patrols will continue at the site, but on a lower scale," said Assistant Commissioner Punter.

He said the curfew at the storage depot had been "very effective". Due to its position, it was a high-risk area, but the curfew had served its purpose by preventing any attack or damage to the site.

"There was a lot of inconvenience to industrialists during the curfew, but there was a spin-off in that criminal elements were prevented from entering the area.

"The patrols, which will be kept for the immediate future, will assist in seeing that these elements do not return," he said.

CSO: 4420

CHINESE OVERTURES, WISHES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

CHINA is moving swiftly to build up a strong position in Rhodesia.

The official Xinhua News Agency and the party newspaper, the People's Daily, had representatives in Salisbury as Mr Mugabe was appointed Premier. Up to now the Chinese media had been getting its reports from correspondents filing from Zambia and elsewhere.

On March 8 Chinese Chairman Hua Guo Feng sent a message of congratulations to Mr Mugabe expressing China's "pleasure" at his election victory. Mr Mugabe has long been seen as pro-Chinese.

The text of the message and also of an interview that the Premier gave to the three Chinese journalists — Xia Ze and Ying Qian of the agency and Li Hong of the newspaper — indicates that Peking wants the Mugabe Government to remain independent of the Soviet Union and promote unity and prosperity. But independence from Moscow comes first.

In his message Hua Guo Feng said: "We sincerely wish Mr Mugabe new successes in the noble cause of building an independent and prosperous Zimbabwe . . ."

STILTED

In stilted Chinese code language this means that Peking thinks Mr Mugabe should put independence before the people's prosperity.

The same theme was emphasised by the use of quotations from Mr Mugabe in an interview run by Xinhua. "The ultimate goal lies in the people being the masters of their own destiny," the Premier was quoted as telling the Chinese newsmen.

Mr Mugabe said Salisbury would be non-aligned and neutral. This is an intriguing qualification, stemming perhaps from the cloud under which Cuba's Soviet-leaning chairmanship has placed the non-aligned movement. China seems now suspicious of non-alignment.

The interview also noted the Premier's selection of reconciling black and white as a major task of the new Government and also Mr Mugabe's desire to co-exist with South Africa.

Some analysts hold that China wants a stable and independent Zimbabwe to remain outside the Kremlin's orbit because of the threat that further Soviet penetration of black Africa could pose to the future of gold-producing South Africa, and the security of the Cape sea routes.

China sees these sea routes as vital for the continued strength and stability of Western Europe.

Mr Mugabe also told the Chinese journalists that he wanted to develop "good relations" with China. Peking also wants good links with Zimbabwe . . . and the sooner the better.

CSO: [illegible]

ICRC SURVEYS REVEAL WIDESPREAD SUFFERING

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Surveys conducted by the International Committee of the Red Cross late last year in 12 villages showed malnutrition in between 13 percent and 41 percent of the children tested.

The figures were contained in a report, Nutritional Survey in Rhodesia, released on Friday in Salisbury by the ICRC. The survey was made to assess the effectiveness of the Red Cross supplementary feeding programme in the rural areas.

"It would not be fair to say it represents the overall situation in the country. This could be the case, but there are many important differences in each region that affected the results and make it difficult to make a general statement," Mr Rene Kosirnik, head of the ICRC delegation here said.

Main Factors

The survey dealt with 10 protected villages in Centenary, Darwin, Chipinga, Nuanetsi and Beitbridge districts and two villages in the Tonka areas of Kariba and Binga districts.

All of the areas were hard hit by the war. The effect of the war and of the two-year long drought, were the main factors affecting malnutrition, the survey states.

Each village was visited twice. Participation in the testing by children was voluntary, no attempt being made to reach every child in the vicinity. In one instance the only children tested were 60 who went to meet the Red Cross aircraft at the airstrip.

In most cases, however, the sampling was large enough to be considered statistically meaningful, officials said.

Malnutrition was gauged by measuring arm circumference in children aged from one to five years and measuring arm circumference in relation to height in children from six to nine years old.

Wasting

When children are malnourished, the survey states, the muscles waste and the arm circumference, which is almost the same for children from one to five years, decreases.

For older children the normal arm circumference varies more with age, but can be correlated to height.

Children who were shorter than the minimum height for normal children with their arm circumference were considered malnourished.

During the first visits, in September and October, 1 470 children were measured. During the second visits, between November and January, 1 932 children were measured.

The highest percentages of malnourished children were in the Batonka villages of Chunga, Binga District, and Nengande, Kariba District--in excess of 30 percent on both visits.

"The Batonka have been badly affected by the drought and they have not been able to fish," the survey states.

The lowest incidence of malnutrition was recorded in the Chibuwe and Checheche PVs of Chipinga (12 to 17 percent) and in Shabwe PV in Beitbridge (13 to 17 percent). The other seven PVs were all between 20 and 30 percent.

"For all of the places surveyed it has been reported on the first visit in September-October that there was some food in the store houses of the families. At the time of the second visit in November-January it was found that the stock was finished," the survey states.

Prices for a 20 kg bag of mealie meal varied from $2,32 in Shabwe PV to $3,50 in Checheche PV.

After the first series of visits the ICRC reevaluated its supplementary feeding programme, which up to then had relied mainly on dried skimmed milk.

New Food

For normal growth, children needed food with both protein, fats and carbohydrates, the latter two being used for energy. The skimmed milk, while high in protein, had almost no carbohydrates or fat. In addition, if the milk was not mixed properly it could cause diarrhea, the survey states.

Consequently, the ICRC began using Mahewu, a powdered drink that was made of maize and sorghum.

There were fluctuations in levels of malnutrition between the two visits, but in light of the different numbers of children tested (in one case 59 were tested the first time, 141 the second) the differences were not considered statistically significant.

Overall, the malnutrition level stayed fairly constant, the survey states.

One exception was Dotito 9A PV in Darwin, where it increased from 25 to 30 percent. The ICRC supplementary feeding programme had been discontinued for a time. The increase could therefore indicate the value of the programme, the survey states.

CSO: 4420

ICRC DELEGATION PREPARES TO LEAVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

THE International Committee of the Red Cross delegation in Rhodesia is preparing to leave now that a war situation no longer exists.

Speaking in Salisbury yesterday the delegation head, Mr Rene Kosirnik, confirmed that "we are now busy preparing plans to leave the country".

The main role of the International Committee of the Red Cross was to intervene in times of war.

"Now the war is over and we are preparing to pull out, but this will take time and no date has been set for our final departure."

Mr Kosirnik returned to Salisbury earlier this week after visiting his Geneva headquarters, where, he said, the "traditional decision to withdraw had been taken".

The delegation employs a staff of 30 administrative and medical personnel seconded from overseas and 220 local people.

Rural clinics which had been operated by the ICRC were likely to be administered by Government services in future.

"There are many possibilities concerning the future of some of our activities which I think will be taken over by Government, the local Red Cross, Christian Care and other humanitarian organisations."

The ICRC first established a presence in Rhodesia eight years ago.

In 1977 the operation was activated to embrace the organisation's traditional fields — protection, maintaining a war watch, upholding humanitarian law, caring for prisoners, medical work affording relief to war victims and a tracing agency for locating missing persons and reuniting families separated by the war situation.

CSO: 4420

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT INCREASE EXPECTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE University of Rhodesia's first-year student population will probably jump to more than 600 this year.

This will bring the total number on the Salisbury campus to 2 000.

More than 430 first-year students had registered by yesterday. At least another 170 are expected to enrol on Thursday—a special registration day for servicemen.

The extra day was set aside after the Government announced that national servicemen no longer had to complete phase one service before going to university.

But the decision is believed to be too late to help Rhodesians wanting to go to South African universities because their terms have already begun.

University academic registrar Mr Geoff Chittenden said the increase in first-year students was due to the Government decision.

"We expect about 170 servicemen who have already applied to join the university and have been accepted to turn up on Thursday. They will be given priority.

"There will also be an unknown number who will just come and ask to enrol. They haven't been able to register because of military call-ups."

Mr Chittenden warned that some students would be disappointed.

The medical and pharmacy courses are full and engineering and agriculture have only a few places left. Law and accountancy courses are also heavily subscribed.

There are places in the mathematics and chemistry departments.

There are also fears that some students may not be able to afford the fees — for the university and Government scholarship money has been used up.

"The servicemen who are enrolling late will have to pay their own fees unless they can get sponsorship or some kind of special help from the Government," said Mr Chittenden.

Formal teaching for first-year students — except those in the full medical and pharmacy departments — will be delayed until March 24 because of the latecomers.

The university's new principal and vice-chancellor, Professor John Lewis, said: "This is an emergency situation and we'll cope as best we can."

He told students during an induction ceremony yesterday: "You are very privileged people . . . you are but a few chosen from among your many peers."

The percentage of African students at the university has stayed steady this year at about 60 percent.

CSO: 4420

STUDENTS LEFT OUT OF PHASE ONE CALL-UPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

NATIONAL servicemen are no longer required to complete phase one of their service before going to university this year, the Director of Security Manpower, Mr Reg Price, said today.

In a statement he said the University of Rhodesia would have a second registration period for first-year students next Thursday.

"This change in policy means that any person who has started phase one service since January 1 1980, or who has not yet started or been called for phase one service, may seek entrance to the University of Rhodesia on Thursday of next week."

Mr Price said the university could accept only as many men as there were places available and would work to the following criteria:

● Anyone who has already received a letter of acceptance from the university, but cannot start his course this year because he has already reported for phase one service, will be given first priority.

● Those who have registered for national service and otherwise complied with the National Service Act will be given second priority.

● Those who have not complied with the provisions of the National Service Act will be given third priority.

● Applicants should have at least two good A levels for any chance of acceptance.

● Applicants must be able to prove that they can pay for their course, either by a bursary or by paying cash on acceptance.

● The cash payment required will be one-half of the annual fees. The second half of the fees will become due and payable on June 16 1980.

● The medical faculty is full and no further applications can be considered.

"Those men who have started phase one national service since January 1 1980 will be given leave to attend for registration if they already have a letter of acceptance, or to seek registration if they do not have a letter of acceptance . . .

"The names of those men accepted by the university will be notified to the Director of Security Manpower who will arrange for them to be stood down from their units without having to report back to their units.

"Those who are not accepted will have to report back to their units immediately."

CSO: 4420

NO CALL-UP OF MEN OVER FIFTY PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The BSA Police do not intend to call up men over 50 in the Field Reserve after April 21, a Police Reserve headquarters statement said yesterday.

However, reservists in the over-50 category who have received call-up papers for a commitment starting before and running beyond that date will be required to fulfill their commitment "unless specifically instructed otherwise," the statement said.

Instructions had already been issued saying that no one in that age group would be deployed outside his home area after April 1 unless he had volunteered for such a duty.

However, the statement reminded those affected that they remained members of the Police Reserve "with a laid down commitment as long as the relevant legislation remains in force."

The statement added, however, that it was not yet considered advisable to extend the same intention to members of the Police Special Reserve.

They would be required to perform four hours' duty a week in their own residential areas--unless they volunteered otherwise--as a maximum.

But members of all branches of the Police Reserve were advised that levels of deployment would receive "close attention," with a view to reducing demands "to levels compatible with the security situation."

An Army spokesman said yesterday that the over-50s in the territorial army generally went over to the police. Those who remained had mostly been doing technical, professional or skilled jobs voluntarily "for years" and that very few had joined the Army once they had passed 50 years of age.

CSO: 4420

CLAIMS OF PHANTOM ARMY JUST 'HOGWASH' SAYS SPOKESMAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

A SPOKESMAN for Combined Operations Headquarters yesterday described as "hogwash" a London report that more than 600 South African troops and a large amount of equipment had been withdrawn from Rhodesia after Mr Robert Mugabe's election victory.

Combined Operations Headquarters had been asked by Iana to comment on a report in the Financial Times, London, which said that at least four companies of South African troops with at least two airborne units and their equipment had returned to South Africa over the previous 56 hours.

The London newspaper's defence correspondent, Bridget Bloom, said that since late last week more than 600 men and a considerable amount of equipment — including Puma helicopters, armoured cars and other mine-protected vehicles — were thought to have returned to South Africa.

Miss Bloom reported that the returning troops included "mercenaries".

"What a lot of hogwash," a Combined Operations Headquarters spokesman told Iana.

He said: "A large number of vehicles and equipment were lent to the British for the period of the election and they are now being returned to South Africa."

NONSENSE

The spokesman said it was nonsense to suggest that many South Africans serving in the regular forces were deserting.

However, the Governor's spokesman, Mr Nicholas Penny, told the Herald yesterday that it was true that "a good many" South Africans serving in the Rhodesian forces had decided to leave.

"I do not believe this will be a problem for the new administration," he said.

CSO: 4420

MAJOR SECURITY FORCE COMMAND CHANGES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE structure of the high command of the security forces is to be changed, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference that the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut-General Peter Walls, had asked him for permission to do this. Mr Mugabe said General Walls would recommend a plan for consideration, but he had not yet received it.

Mr Mugabe said that the Police were to be detached from Combined Operations and would come under the Ministry of Home Affairs which has been given to the PF leader, Mr Nkomo.

Under the old system, the overall conduct of the security forces in the war came under the Ministry of Combined Operations, which was formed in March 1977.

There have been no hints so far on what General Walls may recommend, but with the running down of the war there will probably be no future need for the sophisticated Joint Operations Command headquarters in the major operational areas of the past few years — Thrasher, Hurricane, Tangent, Grapple and Repulse.

DROPPED

The Ministry of Combined Operations was dropped from the new list of Ministries and Ministers announced by the Government on Tuesday.

Mr Mugabe has taken over the Defence portfolio.

Before the creation of the Ministry of Combined Operations and the appointment of General Walls as the military supremo, it had become apparent that an overall command structure was needed to co-ordinate the movements in the field of the various units fighting the war — and these included elements of the Police.

It seems likely now that the new Government wants the Police back into their traditional role —that of law enforcement.

Thus the Police presence will probably disappear from what is now known as Combined Operations.

Formerly, the Police fell under the Ministry of Law and Order, but this too has been abolished and the management of the Police comes under the Minister of Home Affairs.

SEPARATE

At the Press conference, Mr Mugabe declined to go into his reasons for creating a Department of State Security.

"State security has always been here," he said, adding that it would be separate from the Police as the Police dealt with law and order.

On the merger of ZANLA and ZIPRA forces with the security forces, Mr Mugabe said he would want to see 5 000 guerillas integrated in the immediate future.

However, the size of the intended army would first have to be assessed. There was also the matter of the number of guerillas who wanted to enter the army since a percentage of them would want to return to civilian life.

Another factor was the number of guerillas still outside the country in Mozambique and Zambia.

After an assessment of those factors, a rough size for the army could be given, said Mr Mugabe. "But at present we are just carrying on the process of integration on the basis of the numbers that exist."

Mr Mugabe said the withdrawal from the country of South African troops was still continuing.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said in Cape Town on Wednesday that the British authorities were aware of the presence of South African men and equipment with the Rhodesian security forces, particularly to help with the arrangements for holding orderly elections.

Mr Mugabe said he had asked for all the South African troops to be sent out, and "the (military) chiefs have told me they are engaged in this process".

Mr Mugabe said a British military presence in Rhodesia should be only in the form of instructors, police experts and experts in various other fields.

On his attitude towards South African liberation movements, Mr Mugabe said: "We can only support them through the aegis of the OAU. We cannot fight for them.

"If they do it and succeed, we shall applaud," said Mr Mugabe.

He also said Zimbabwe would contribute to the liberation fund of the OAU.

CSO: 4420

ABUNDANCE OF CAPITAL PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

DEVELOPMENT capital should be plentiful for sound business propositions now the country is back to normal, says the chairman of RAL Holdings, Mr Gerry Carey-Smith.

He warns that the main restriction on progress is, as with all other aspects of the economy, the manpower shortage.

"However both the Government and many industries have for some time been concentrating on accelerated training programmes and it is hoped that these and other measures will alleviate this position.

"It is clear from the interest expressed by the many visitors we have had that given a stable political climate the prospects for the future are exciting."

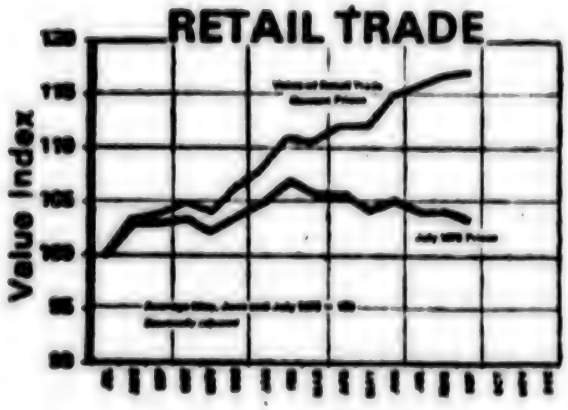
The disadvantages of having to accept discounted prices in some cases, for our goods are falling away, Mr Carey-Smith says, and businessmen can also now buy on equally competitive terms.

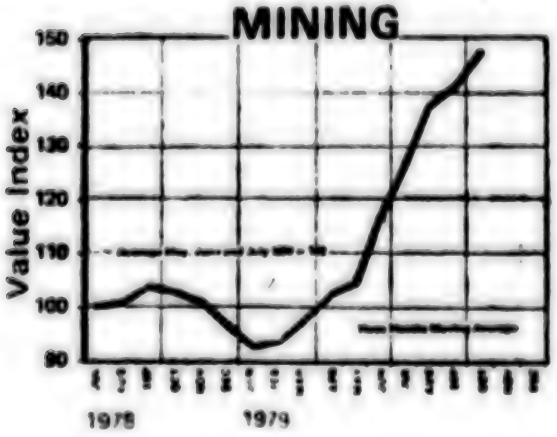
He singles out the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Lord Soames as having done particularly well in getting our goods accepted so quickly into the Common Market.

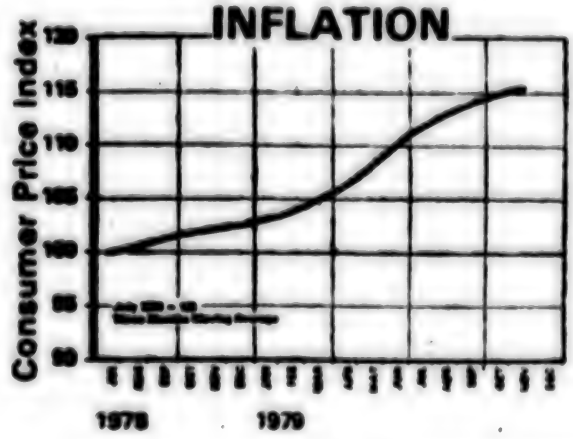
Reviewing the past year, he says most sectors of the economy recovered. Retail trade increased in real terms for the first time since 1975 and there was an increase in building and civil engineering to relieve the construction depression.

"Production levels in the manufacturing sector rose to volumes not seen for four years. Although the progress in most of these sectors was modest, it was made in the face of the highest inflation rate yet seen in this country.

"The consumer price index rose by 13 percent. The cost of some materials, machinery and spare parts used by many industries rose even higher."







***HOW** various sectors have performed since July 1978 on an index basis. All the achievements were against a much higher inflation rate.*

CSO: 4420

AGRICULTURE MINISTER STATES PRIORITY

Land Resettlement

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

ONE of the two whites in the new Cabinet, Mr Denis Norman, said yesterday he believed he had been included because the incoming Government wanted a white who had no past political connections and who could be seen as a spokesman for the private economic sector.

Mr Norman, who became president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union (now the Commercial Farmers' Union) in July 1978, was named Minister of Agriculture when Mr Robert Mugabe announced his Cabinet on Tuesday.

The other white Minister is Mr David Smith, a former Minister of Finance, who now takes over Commerce and Industry.

Mr Norman, who came to this country in 1948, was asked on Monday by Mr Mugabe to join his Government.

"He said he was inviting me to join the Cabinet because of my experience in agricultural administration and my knowledge of the agricultural industry," said Mr Norman in an interview.

Mr Norman has established himself as a popular leader among white farmers and is respected by the black farming community.

Over the past several years he has been extensively involved in discussions with various political leaders on the future of farmers, black and white.

"I am devoid of party politics. I see my task as concentrating on the job Mr Mugabe has honoured me with," he said.

Despite this assertion, Mr Norman's appointment was received with a big sigh of relief in most sectors of the white community.

By noon yesterday congratulatory telegrams were flowing in from all over the country. There were greetings from blacks but most came from whites in the form of messages from farmers' associations in areas such as Bindura, Marandellas, Mayo, Tengwe and "the survivors" of the Mtoko-Mrewa association.

As president of the CFU, Mr Norman has also been deeply involved in the business of the presidents of organisations representing mining, commerce, industry and tobacco.

Mr Norman's appointment was not welcomed — and in fact was strongly opposed — by some members of the central committee of ZANU (PF), according to informed sources.

Some members of the committee are said to believe there was no need for white representation in the Government.

Asked about his priorities, Mr Norman said these were twofold.

PROBLEMS

"First, I am anxious to involve myself in earnest discussions with all those who will be responsible for acquiring, financing and expediting new land resettlement programmes.

"And second, on the present commercial farming scene we have severe problems of viability caused by drought and economic factors which are . . . in need of resolution.

"I do not underestimate or minimise the immense problems that lie ahead—not only for agriculture but for all sectors — but I remain confident that the new Zimbabwe will not only survive but also prosper," said Mr Norman.

Cartoon View

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 16

[Text]

"FIVE hundred outstanding complaints—and they're all from me!"

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON MAIZE INCENTIVE BONUS SCHEME

Early Delivery Encouraged

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

WITH Grain Marketing Board maize stocks expected to fall to a low level in the next two months, the Ministry of Agriculture has announced an incentive bonus scheme to bolster stocks with early maize deliveries.

Describing the bonus scheme as a precautionary measure, the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Edward Osborn, announced a bonus of $10 a tonne for deliveries to GMB depots between April 1 and April 30, and $5 a tonne for deliveries between May 1 and May 31.

Coupled with the bonus, the Ministry was increasing the maximum acceptable level of moisture content for GMB deliveries up to and including May 16 from 12,5 percent to 13 percent.

The new bonus means maize farmers may get $80 a tonne for the maize this season depending on the delivery date.

In order to deliver maize to the GMB in April or May, some farmers may have to send their grain to commercial driers before delivery.

The secretary said the maize supply position for the year "as a whole will be tight, but satisfactory".

Early indications were that maize deliveries to the Board this year could exceed 800 000 tonnes. Already 640 000 tonnes had been sold on the domestic market.

Domestic consumption had "exploded" to around 60 000 tonnes a month and he felt an influx of refugees and supply shortages in the TTLs were contributory causes.

Prior to this year maize sales on the domestic market were around 50 000 tonnes, he said.

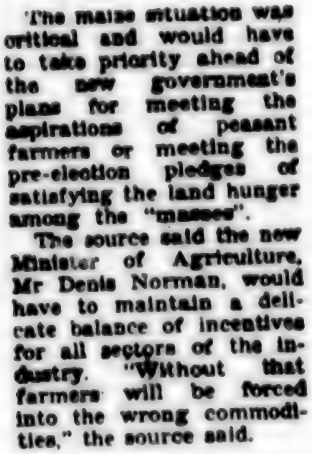
Turning to the drought, Mr Osborn said it was evident the prolonged mid-season drought had been most damaging and had more than negated previous incentive measures.

Further discussion would have to take place within Government before any agreement on relief could be made. Last year the Government spent nearly $7 million in drought relief payments.

● The effects of the drought and the need to maintain foreign currency earnings by keeping up with valuable maize exports to ttbe north had, pushed the country's maize shortage to a critical point, according to a source.

The source, who would not be named but who is closely connected to the country's milling industry, said maize was being imported here from South Africa to meet the demand for stockfeeds and maize.

He said the shortage was being compounded by the escalating costs of growing maize. "The farmer is simply not making enough to survive," the source added.



The maize situation was critical and would have to take priority ahead of the new government's plans for meeting the aspirations of peasant farmers or meeting the pre-election pledges of satisfying the land hunger among the "masses".

The source said the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, would have to maintain a delicate balance of incentives for all sectors of the industry. "Without that farmers will be forced into the wrong commodities," the source said.

Further Details

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] The Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Edward Osborn, yesterday expanded on his Ministry's new incentive bonus scheme for early maize deliveries during the next two months.

Asked if the bonus of up to $10 a tonne would be passed on to the consumer, Mr Osborn said: "No, it is more likely to be absorbed by the exchequer."

The Ministry announced yesterday that following two consecutive years of mid-season drought conditions, plus the dramatic increase in domestic consumption recently, grain stocks held by the Grain Marketing Board will fall to a low level during April and May, before the high maize delivery period in Rhodesia.

As a precautionary measure, the GMB would accept an increase in the maize moisture content up to and including May 16 from 12,5 percent to 15 percent.

Coupled with this would be the bonus for early deliveries to the GMB. This would be $10 a tonne during the period April 1 to 30 inclusive, and $5 a tonne for deliveries between May 1 and 31 inclusive.

Mr Osborn confirmed that the bonus would be financed by the taxpayer.

Explaining the present maize price structure, the secretary said the previous Minister, Mr William Irvine, had announced a package of incentives last August to encourage further maize production.

In effect the interim price still applying for maize until the prescribed price is gazetted next June will be the preplanting price of $75 a tonne.

Added to this is a $5 bonus on maize grown by farmers who had increased their maize growing area by 15 percent beyond a minimum of 50 ha, bringing the price to $80 a tonne.

Mr Osborn said strong representations had been made to the Ministry for $80 to be paid on all maize deliveries, "but this is not possible as the bonus of $5 is in the nature of a contractual arrangement to be paid over and above whatever price is finally prescribed."

This meant that if a maize grower qualified for the $5 bonus, and depending on his delivery time during the next month, he could receive a maximum of $90 a tonne for his grain.

Drought Relief

Mr Osborn said that in the event of drought conditions being judged by the Government to be sufficiently widespread, "drought relief will be provided by it on the basis of reimbursement of maize production costs in isolation from other farm activities."

But further discussions were needed within Government before any agreement or announcement on drought relief could be made. He added that the maize supply position for the year would be tight but nevertheless satisfactory.

It had been estimated that deliveries would reach 800 000 tonnes this marketing year which should be more than sufficient to meet the inflated demands of domestic consumers who last year took 640 000 tonnes.

CSO: 4420

FUEL-SAVING DEVICE PATENTED BY SALISBURY MAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 6

[Text]

A SALISBURY MAN, Mr Geoff Dixon of Athlone, has patented a fuel-saving device which he hopes will eventually go into commercial production and sell for $10 retail.

The principle of his device is simple and similar to others in that it improves combustion of the air-fuel mixture in the carburettor by increasing the oxygen content.

His Peugeot 304 has been fitted with the device since last August and he says consumption has improved from 28 miles to a unit (not exactly a gallon) to 35 — this is a 25 percent improvement. This car has a Solex carburettor.

But the figures for a second car, a Wolseley 1500 with an SU carb., are from 28 m.p.u. to 32 — a 14 percent improvement.

He thinks the discrepancy is due mainly to differences in the dimensions of the unit fixed to each car, and possibly to the different types of carburettor. But he believes it will work with any carburettor, and also in diesel engines.

His claim is that the unit will show an improvement in fuel consumption of up to 25 percent, as he has shown over the months in the Peugeot, but the saving will depend on the way the car is driven.

Two of his friends who recently fitted the unit to their cars have reported smoother running but they have not yet had time to test consumption.

The basis of Mr Dixon's principle is the use of methylated spirits, which contains about 35 percent oxygen, to improve carburetion.

In its simplest form the unit on his Peugeot consists of a glass jar with a sealed top, containing a few cupfuls of meths. An inlet tube draws air through the meths, and an outlet tube takes the meths vapour to a hole drilled in the air filter cover.

The normal air intake in the ordinary filter is partially blocked off — in this case with an old handkerchief — to control the amount of fresh air entering the filter.

When the engine is idling air does not go through the meths. But when the engine is under load and requires more air, it is drawn through the meths, into the filter cover where it mixes with fresh air, and then both go through the filter itself into the carburettor where they meet the petrol vapour.

The critical aspect of the unit are the diameter of the tubing used to carry the methylated air, and the extent to which fresh air is blocked off from the filter.

Mr Dixon believes he has got these right in the Peugeot but still needs to make adjustments to the Wolseley.

The unit uses about one litre of meths to 12 litres of petrol.

Mr Dixon has patented the principle, using meths or any other liquid, in this country and South Africa, and there is an interim ban on world-wide use which has to be formally patented by the end of October.

Mr Dixon said he has sent details to the Industrial Development Corporation in Salisbury, and the IDC has sent them to Pretoria for testing. It hoped to get the results by the end of the month.

He said extensive use of the device would save on fuel imports and also bring in money for patent rights if it were to be produced elsewhere.

Mr Dix o is not concerned over the effect the e t h a n o l-blended petrol might have on his device. Metha is about 95 percent ethanol, but he is adding only one part in 18, or a little more than 5 percent, of metha to petrol.

He says, in fact, that a car fitted with his device will get better results than one using the official blend.

CSO: 4420

AIRLINES FEAR AZR FARE MONOPOLY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

OVERSEAS airlines with offices in Rhodesia are concerned that Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia and British Airways will "cream the market" with the new Salisbury-London fares.

The new fares announced by AZR on Monday mean that the cheapest return fare between Salisbury and London (offered jointly by AZR and BA) is $660, which is $63 below the lowest fare offered by competing airlines operating through Jan Smuts airport, Johannesburg.

"They have got themselves a virtual monopoly on the key Europe route which is going to kill business for other operators with offices in Rhodesia," said the manager of Sabena, the Belgian airline, Mr Jeremy Taylor.

$81,50 LESS

Other operators pointed out that the cheap direct flight fare (no stopovers) was $81,50 below the one-way fare offered by both airlines.

This gave AZR and BA another sales advantage because people seeking single tickets would happily buy the cheaper return fare.

The friction caused by the AZR-BA pool fares was reported by the trade publication Travel News on February 15, long before the new fares widened the disparity between airline fares from $33 to $63.

A front-page report in the newspaper said a storm was brewing in Rhodesia over what foreign airlines were calling the "connivance between AZR and BA over the $625 no stopover return fare to London".

The foreign carriers claimed there was apparently no Government legislation allowing AZR to announce new fares but that the airline's commercial manager, Mr Ray Weedon, replied that the legislation did exist.

One foreign airline representative in Salisbury has written to the Government to clarify AZR's position in announcing fares. "We feel the new fares should be announced by the Government and not the national carrier which has a direct involvement," he said.

Mr Taylor said he would like to see the Government "reduce the gap" in airline fares. "Otherwise the only business coming our way will be from people willing to pay extra to use our service or our destinations," he said.

Replying to the foreign operators, a spokesman for AZR said yesterday the new fares "were set by the Rhodesian Government in order to protect the passenger traffic belonging to the national carrier".

"I don't think there is a government with a national airline which does not look after the airline's interests," he said.

On the question of the excursion return fare being cheaper than the ordinary one-way ticket, the spokesman said this was "not unusual".

He added: "This is not something airlines worry about unduly but anyone who uses an excursion for a one-way trip will not receive a refund." The cheaper fare was aimed at encouraging people to fly and was not related to the single or ordinary return fares.

APPROVAL

A senior spokesman for the Ministry of Transport and Power yesterday confirmed that the new fares had received Government approval.

He also pointed out that it was normal practice for the national carrier to announce new fares.

"I might also point out that the Government has continued the two stopovers fare ($743) through Johannesburg for the benefit of all carriers using Jan Smuts Airport, although this is a temporary arrangement."

He suggested that foreign airlines wanting to tap the Rhodesian air travel market should apply for traffic right on a reciprocal basis with the national carrier.

CSO: 4420

UNION CARBIDE TO BUILD TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Union Carbide group of companies in Rhodesia is to spend an estimated $2,7 million on building, equipping and furnishing a multi-racial technical college in Que Que and in doing so is demonstrating its confidence in the future of the country, the managing director, Mr L. G. Kimble, said yesterday.

When completed the college will be handed over to the Ministry of Manpower and Social Affairs' department of vocational and educational training.

Some indication of how costs have escalated is given by the fact that when Union Carbide took this decision in June 1976 the estimated cost then was $1,5 million.

The nine hectare site, which is near to the [illegible] railway station, has been cleared and fenced and a tender for the roadworks has been accepted.

Tender documents for the construction were issued on March 4 with a closing date of April 10 and work is due to start on the site on May 1. The building will cost $1,7 million and the equipment $800 000.

Mr Kimble said he expected the college would be ready for the 1982 academic year.

"The college will provide tuition facilities for 240 students and multi-racial hostel facilities will cater for 120 students," he said.

The subjects that will be taught at first will be electrical, mechanical (fitting and turning) and motor mechanical.

Another technical college is to be built in Gwelo on land given by the city council which is near Thornhill High School.

The municipality has been told it is hoped to start the building of an eight-classroom block in May to cater for 180 students and it is hoped the first course will start in January next year.

The Gwelo college, which will be financed by Government, will teach commercial subjects as opposed to Que Que's technical subjects. Eventually it is expected that both colleges will give tuition in both technical and commercial subjects.

CSO: 4420

RESUMPTION OF CATTLE SALES IN TTL'S REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] A group of men stood near the cattle sale pen at Mayodobo, laughing and talking among themselves as the last of the beasts were driven in.

Hundreds of others--owners and prospective buyers, family and friends--milled about. A hubbub of conversation and movement gave a festive air that overcame an early morning threat of rain.

Some of them had walked all the previous day from remote parts of the Sansukwe Tribal Trust Land on the Botswana border, to be there, but no one seemed to be tired.

But that was not surprising. Cattle sales are social events as much as they are business. Men of means parade their wealth. Families come together.

This is all the more true now, after several years of war, during which sales were rare or non-existent in some areas.

When Dale Curtis, District Commissioner of Bulalimangwe District, planned sales for last week at Mayodobo, Brunapeg and Linda he could only guess at the response.

He estimated 200 cattle would be brought to Mayodobo, but 250 were there on Tuesday. The next day at Brunapeg, 25 km to the north, 100 were expected and 232 showed up. In all 592 cattle were put on the scales at the three sales and 580 were sold for $66 887.

All of that money went directly into the tribesmen's pockets. A 7,5 percent levy was paid by the buyers.

"Some of these people were quite surprised at the prices they were getting. They are quite a bit higher than they were several years back when some of these people last brought in their cattle, and on top of that the 10 percent African Development Fund levy has been dropped," one Home Affairs official said.

The buyers, some of whom came hundreds of kilometres, were in a bullish mood, often paying up to $20 above the minimum bid made by the Cold Storage Commission.

The average price per head was $115, as against $59 in 1974, the last year in which TTL cattle sales were widespread. So far this year 10 058 cattle have been sold at a countrywide average of $86 a head.

"We expect to be back to normal by the end of the year if things continue to go as they are now," said Mr Colin Roberts, director of Marketing and Co-operatives at the Ministry of Home Affairs.

"The dual effect of the war and the breakdown in veterinary health systems that resulted from it have been a tremendous burden, one that has not yet completely lifted. But the end is in sight."

The sales figures tell the story. In 1974 tribespeople were paid $6,3 million for 108 264 head. In 1979 only 21 615 head were sold, bringing in $1,5 million.

An estimated million head were either stolen or lost to disease during the war.

"We have just had a large sale at Beitbridge which we would not have considered holding with the war situation as it was. In February we had the first sales in three years at the Chigwedziwa and Sengwe sales pens in Chiredzi District," Mr Roberts said.

There are 120 sales pens in the TTLs.

At a sale the animals are weighed and graded. A minimum price is then set based on grade and weight. As a matter of policy, the Cold Storage Commission representative bids this price for all but the inferior grades, thereby guaranteeing the cattle owner a sale if he wants it.

The CSC, by far the largest purchaser at any sale, sometimes bids on inferior cattle as well, Mr Roberts said.

The set prices range from $22 for a "runty" 135 kg inferior grade to $295 for a 750 kg top grade animal.

"You don't find many 750 kg beasts in the TTLs, but occasionally we get some pretty big ones," Mr Roberts said.

CSO: 4420

QUE QUE AWARDS WATER CONTRACTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

QUE QUE Council has awarded tenders worth more than $1 million for extensions to the Sebakwe water treatment works at Dutchman's Pool, near the town.

Tenders for the civil engineering and pipe-laying contracts will be invited soon, and the council has also decided to extend its water storage capacity by building a 25 000 cubic metre reservoir.

It is expected that the extensions to the treatment works will be completed in August 1982, and the extended works will be capable of treating 90 000 cubic metres of water a day — double the capacity of the existing plant.

The new reservoir will make provision for peak demand which could exceed the regular pumping rate at the water works. It will take about 18 months to two years to complete.

A tender of $543 188 from John W. Boggy (Pvt.) Ltd was accepted for pure water pumps and pure and raw water metering and other equipment. Mine-Elect, of Bulawayo, was the successful tenderer for the raw water pumping plant at a cost of $[illegible].

The filtration, chemical mixing and dosing equipment is to be supplied by Rennert and Lenz (Rhodesia) Ltd of Que Que at a cost of $298 408.

The council's consultants will invite tenders for the new reservoir as soon as possible.

CSO: 4420

RAIL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT OPENS FOR BIDS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

TENDERS have gone out for the $80 million railway electrification project from Gwelo to Salisbury and it is estimated that Rhodesian industrialists will get 56 percent of the business.

The latest estimate of the total cost, including Electricity Supply Commission work and PTC immunisation is $87 341 500 of which Rhodesia will supply $49 million.

If the cost of the locomotives is excluded, they are worth $22 million; then the local content will be far higher than 60 percent.

An engine has still to be run over the 13 km test track outside Que Que. This was delayed because of the election and will take place in May but has not affected the overall timetable.

A spokesman for the Railways said that the engine would be delivered from South Africa soon.

TECHNIQUES

Local content will be relatively minor to start with but increase as work progresses. This is because of factors such as foreign contractors having to do initial work until domestic firms have learnt the necessary techniques.

Tenders have been split into eight contracts. They cover all aspects of design, manufacture, supply and commissioning of overhead cable, engines, radio network, train control system and telephone lineside system.

Exhaustive investigation will be needed by aspiring contractors and the work represents some of the most important electrical contracts ever carried out in this country.

The power supply will be a 25 kV alternating current. It will supply 325 km of mainline track and 120 km of station, yard and siding tracks.

Tenders for contracts other than the locomotives will be opened at 11 a.m. on July 18 and those for locomotives will be opened at the same time on October 17.

Locomotive bidders will have the choice of supplying 20 or 30 engines with a 19 tonne axle load and 2 300 kw continuous power rating. A second part of the tender asks for conversion and commissioning of 14 diesel electric locomotives presently in use.

"We will be holding discussions on technical matters during April and May. In June we will send a technical mission to see what the latest equipment is being used in other parts of the world," said the railways spokesman.

The Five Year Plan has a timetable of finishing this section of the country-wide programme by the fourth year with the Gwelo to Beitbridge and Malvernia sections to start in the same year. The Salisbury line is scheduled to be finished in 1983.

CSO: 4420

AFRICAN FARMERS TO PRESS FOR FARM OWNERSHIP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 12

[Article by Cynthia Brodie: "The Idle Farms"]

[Text]

AFRICAN farmers are to ask Mr Mugabe's incoming Government to grant them 1 000 commercial farms from land at present lying idle on which they can settle on a one man, one farm basis by next summer, says the President of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire.

Mr Magadzire, who is chief spokesman for the black agricultural community, said in an interview it was not the intention of members of his Union to ask for land presently being utilised by whites.

But there were 4,5 million hectares of land, either unoccupied or not being fully utilised, from which the proposed 1 000 properties could be drawn.

He came out strongly against absentee landlords, and said "We intend recommending to the incoming Government in no uncertain terms that absentee landlords give up their land to the needy. It must be realised that land is only of value if it is productive not only to the owner, but to the nation as a whole."

Mr Magadzire said Mr Mugabe's victory at the polls had raised the expectations of all African farmers. He congratulated the new Prime Minister, and his party, on winning, and said:

"We have been filled with great joy and satisfaction at this victory which in reality is a victory of the rural farming community . . . and the nationalist parties . . . my Union will support the new Government to the hilt . . . we look forward to the future with great confidence believing we are going to see strides of development and prosperity in rural areas."

He continued: "We have been to see Mr Mugabe many times. We know what is at the back of his mind. He acknowledges the present agricultural systems we have in this country, and he is in full agreement with us that the present structures should not be tampered with, as this will affect food production and the labour market.

OPPORTUNITIES

"However, he is fully aware of the hopes of the African farmer and will create opportunities equal in every way to those enjoyed in formerly white farming areas.

"Our aspiration is to have a minimum of 1 000 African farmers in what were formerly white areas. In the past we were told we could not farm as well as our white counterparts, but nobody has tried us. We want 1 000 commercial farms made available to us by the incoming Government.

"We have 1 000 farmers presently living in the Purchase Areas (where farmers own their properties) who are ready to move to larger farms. We drew up the list in 1978 —

they are the cream of our farming community.

"Also, we have 1 000 farmers in the TTLs ready to take over the farms left by the purchase area farmers."

Mr Magadzire said there were about 10 000 farmers living in the Purchase Areas right now, and his Union proposed this number be increased to 20 000.

Asked about financing for the above schemes, he said: "We are looking at a financial institution to be set up by the incoming Government specifically for land re-distribution and re-settlement — as a matter of urgency. People must be settled before we go into the next summer cropping season."

In recent months, Mr Magadzire's Union has run into difficulties with the Agricultural Finance Corporation on the question of loans for rural farmers wanting to buy large farms. With few exceptions, the AFC has refused to grant financial aid.

NO MANDATE

Mr Magadzire who owns two farms being mainly interested in ranching and cotton, said: "The AFC has no mandate to modify its present method of lending, which should be commensurate with the changing circumstances in the country.

"It asks for a 40 percent deposit on the total cost of the farm. Most of the farms members of the Union want to buy are averaging $100 000. If one is going to insist on that 40 percent, it will take many years before you have Africans going into the commercial areas."

He endorsed irrigation schemes like Chisumbanje where 200 people have been settled on small plots, and are being taught to farm productively. He thought Chisumbanje could eventually absorb 45 000 farmers from the TTLs.

Since his election last week, Mr Mugabe has given the stamp of approval to the co-operative or collective system of farming.

Mr Magadzire said: "This is not a contradiction of the African system of living. The African is by nature a gregarious animal — hence our extended family system. In my opinion, all the Prime Minister is trying to impress upon us is the need to see that the kraalhead system is extended by uniting people more closely in their day-to-day farming problems. (i.e. on co-operatives or collectives),

UNCERTAINTY

"We already have the savings club system in this country, whereby rural farmers club together to learn how to grow crops, buy in bulk, and market their produce. So the Prime Minister's concept will probably fit in with what we already have, or will compare favourably."

There seems to be some ~~uncertainty at present as~~ to whether "Collective" farming as it will be practised in Zimbabwe, will be the same as "co-operative" farming, or if the two systems will be dissimilar, but complementary.

However, Mr Magadzire said Mr Mugabe was aware of the present systems prevailing in the country — commercial farming, Purchase Area farming, TTL farming, and small-holder schemes such as Chisumbanje — and he did not intend to destroy them.

He said: "As far as confidence, trust, and mutual understanding are concerned, there can be no question but that the incoming Government will more than satisfactorily fulfil these, but it is expecting too much to believe it will not do anything to show change."

CSO: 4420

NEW MANAGER: 'TILCOR SET TO MEET CHALLENGE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 7

[Text] High priority will be given to agricultural development by the new Government and the Tribal Trust Land Development Corporation--Tilcor--is ready to meet that challenge, says the newly appointed general manager, Mr Robbie Mupawose.

In an interview in Salisbury yesterday, Mr Mupawose, the first African to hold the post, said once the incoming Government had defined its agricultural policy, "we will be able to modify or adapt our own to theirs, providing we get backing."

Tilcor already operates estates which are basically State-run farms as well as peasant farming settlement schemes.

"We have been operating these for some time but they are not ideal. The units are too small for sufficient crop rotation which results in a poor economic return for the people, making them subsistence farmers and this is not satisfactory," Mr Mupawose said.

On the question of collective farming as had been introduced in Tanzania and other African countries following a socialist policy, he said this would require investigation "but we do not see it as an obstruction to agricultural development."

Born in Mondoro and educated at Goromonzi Secondary School, Mr Mupawose (44) obtained his BSc degree in Lesotho and his Master's degree in agronomy at the University of California.

He spent a year at the University of Maryland.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MORE ARMED CLASHES--Three women and a man have been murdered by armed dissidents in the past week, Combined Operations reported in a communique yesterday. The full test of the communique said: "Combined Operations Headquarters reports that, during the past four days, security forces have had 10 contacts with armed groups. During the same period, 244 dissidents have submitted to, or have been captured by, security forces operating jointly with ZANLA or ZIPRA officials. "In the Gokwe Tribal Trust Land, security forces have located the bodies of three women who were murdered within the past seven days. They had been shot and their throats were cut. "In the Chinamora Tribal Trust Land, a man was abducted by an armed group on Monday. On Wednesday, two men were taken from their homes in the Kunzwi Tribal Trust Land, and yesterday a man was abducted from his home in the Chitowa Purchase Land. "On Monday, in the Samenani Purchase Land, a man was taken from a bus by two armed dissidents and shot dead." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 1]

SUCCESS OF REVALUATION--This week's revaluation of the dollar has caused bankers and financial analysts to take a cheerier look at the economic picture. All agree that it was the best possible move. The main reason was to dispose of the cross-rates gap. This was in danger of becoming so wide that exporters could have made a tidy pile by quickly switching between our currency, rand and American dollars. But behind this was the need to take an anti-inflationary stand. The Reserve Bank considered both other options available--devaluing against the rand or partly devaluing and partly revaluing against all other currencies. The reason for not doing either of these was because they would help inflation to some extent and because of our future trading pattern. Although dependent in the short term on mainly South African goods the country will more and more come to trade with countries outside Africa and it is to these countries that the monetary authorities are looking. Said an investment analyst this week: "Imported inflation is the biggest cause of our rising prices." Some people have still suffered from the revaluation. Those who signed export contracts before the move and those selling forward are the main losers, particularly firms selling commodities. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1]

PROTECTED VILLAGES OPENED--All protected villages in Rhodesia have been opened and there will no longer be any restriction on inhabitants, except in areas where a curfew still applies, a spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs said yesterday. Although the gates of the villages will not be closed, the fences will not be dismantled, and the spokesman said the "Protection forces" would remain in position for the time being because of the presence of armed dissidents. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1]

NEW IDENTITY CARDS--A new Zimbabwe identity card has been designed and will be issued soon, Mr George Baverstock, production controller of the National Registration Bureau, announced yesterday. But he stressed that the old Rhodesian cards would still be valid. He said the Zimbabwe cards were printed to "suit the new government and the new country." Mr Baverstock predicted the "bulk" of registrations would be completed in three years. A million people have registered since the scheme was launched two-and-a-half years ago--and the number is swelling by up to 40 000 a month. He said thousands of identity cards were awaiting collection at Magaba Shopping Centre, Salisbury and other centres throughout the country. He appealed to everyone who registered more than six weeks ago to collect their cards. The temporary pink forms issued at registration are valid for only three months. Mr Baverstock claimed detailed identity documents were necessary for the Government to plan education and health needs. He said everyone was required by law to register. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 4]

CFU MEETING--It was time a Matabeleland farmer was vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, so that in due course he could become the president, Mr Geoff Jackson, president of the Matabeleland branch of the CFU, said yesterday. The vice-president's post will fall vacant soon if, as is virtually certain, Mr David Spain moves up to president, succeeding Mr Denis Norman, now Minister of Agriculture. A CFU council meeting to consider this and other matters will be held in Salisbury on April 1 and 2. "We would very much like a Matabele to take Mr Spain's place as vice-president," Mr Jackson said. "It is a long time since a farmer from this end of the country was in line for president." The last Matabeleland president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, as the CFU was called, was the late Mr Maurice Chennells. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 5]

MISSING PERSONS PROBE--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has pledged to look into the disappearance of nationalist and lawyer, Dr Edison Sithole, his secretary and other missing people. Dr Sithole, publicity secretary for Bishop Muzorewa's ANC, forerunner to the UANC, disappeared at the same time as his teenage secretary, Miss Miriam Mhlanga, outside a Salisbury hotel on October 16, 1975. Since then efforts backed by local and international financial, humanitarian and political bodies to trace the pair have proved fruitless. In an interview at his Mount Pleasant home, Mr Mugabe says we will be interested to get some evidence as to what happened to

Dr Edison Sithole. All persons who have disappeared and have not been accounted for become the concern of our Government. I would want to believe that the previous government concerned itself with such cases. We can always start by the evidence which they have." Among people missing is the former publicity secretary for ZANU, Mr Joseph Masangomai. He and his wife, Viola and their children have been missing since October 1978. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 1]

ZANU PLEA--ZANU yesterday called on the new Government to "go across party boundaries" in its search for qualified people to man the country's industries and other sectors. Mr James Dzvova, publicity secretary, said ZANU hoped Mr Mugabe's Government would not "simply chuck away" many talented people in various parties who had failed to gain seats in the election. "People are waiting for ZANU (PF) to remember those of their colleagues in ZANU and other parties to be called upon to play their roles in rebuilding Zimbabwe. "We would expect men such as the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole (the ZANU leader), Mr James Chikerema (ZDP president) and many others from other parties to be called upon by the new Government to serve in whatever capacity. "All these people are talented men with wide experience, and for ZANU (PF) to simply chuck them away or forget them would not be in keeping with the spirit of reconciliation being espoused by Mr Mugabe," he said. Dr Dzvova denied a report that Mr Sithole was "canvassing" for a Senate seat. "It is only that our ZANU (PF) colleagues have won the election, and we are expecting to see real unity being forged between the two parties." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 5]

MORE REFUGEE TRANSIT CAMPS--More transit stations are to be provided by the churches for returning refugees who find they have no homes or families left in the rural areas. Speaking in Salisbury yesterday, the secretary of Heads of Denominations--a body of church leaders and representatives of Christian organizations--Colonel David Ramsey of the Salvation Army, said that at a meeting on Monday it had been decided that an additional 12 transit centres would be established. The Heads of Denominations already operate 24 in various parts of the country where returning refugees find shelter and food until they are able to return to their homes, or in which they may remain indefinitely. "The refugee repatriation exercise has not yet been resumed after being stopped before the election, but as soon as it starts moving again we estimate we shall need about 12 more centres. These will be especially needed in the case of aged, disabled or injured refugees who will be the last to be returned home." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 4]

FRANCE 'READY FOR OFFICIAL TIES'--France is ready to establish official relations with Rhodesia as soon as it becomes independent and to begin a "fruitful dialogue" with this country, the French Prime Minister, Mr Raymond Barre, has told Mr Robert Mugabe. The message from Paris was made available to the Herald yesterday by the recently arrived Consul General,

Mr Daniel Jouanneau, who has set up his offices in Salisbury. Conveying his "warmest congratulations" on the formation of the new Government, the French Premier said: "I extend my sincere good wishes to you for the successful completion of the difficult task facing you as leader of your country at a time when it is entering a crucial period of its history. "I hope that the creation of the institutions of the new State, and the unavoidable transformations through which it will pass, will take place in a peaceful climate and with faith in the future." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 5]

STOCKTHEFTS AT SELUKWE--Cattle rustling in the Selukwe district was not on the wane, Mr George Anderson, stocktheft valuator for the Selukwe area coordinating committee, said yesterday. He was commenting on the claim by the chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, Mr Jim Sinclair, that there had been a "vast improvement" in the situation in the Midlands since the election. "All is not rosy, and this must be brought to the attention of the authorities," Mr Anderson said. "One farmer has lost 234 cattle since December, most of them stolen in the past two weeks. Another has lost 107. "On Sunday, a farmer lost 57 but was able to get them back before they reached Selukwe Tribal Trust Land, adjacent to the farming area. "Once they get into the tribal trust land, there is no means of recovering them." He said in the past year, farmers had lost about 4 000 cattle. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 4]

MRS CHITEPO RETURNS--After 17 years in exile Mrs Victoria Chitepo returned home yesterday as Deputy Minister of Education and Culture--and a new life in Zimbabwe. She arrived in Salisbury on a charter flight from Maputo with her daughter Thokolize (18). Asked how she felt to be back, she said: "I'm dazed, speechless, but very happy to be back home after so long." She is the widow of Mr Herbert Chitepo, former national chairman of ZANU, who died when his car was blown up in the drive of his home in Lusaka in 1975. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 1]

WHITE IMMIGRATION--More whites migrated to Rhodesia in January than in any month since May 1978, according to official statistics published yesterday. But at the same time more whites left the country than since June last year, Iana reports. The statistics show 1 040 whites left Rhodesia permanently in January, while 403 came in, leaving a net loss of 637. This compares with a net loss of 1 073 in January 1979. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1]

JOB CHANGE POLICIES--Commerce and Industry should take the lead in promoting better job opportunities, conditions, merit advancement and decision-making rights for Africans, rather than wait for Government action, the African Sales Representatives' Association says. In a statement, the secretary, Mr Flavian Chinamo (above), said the 350-member association welcomed sentiments expressed by leaders of commerce and industry on the need for a change of attitudes but "until now no meaningful change has ever come about." Political and ecnomic considerations, and not merit had determined the promotion of Africans, Mr Chinamo said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 7]

CHIHOTA FINED--An election candidate and leader of the National Democratic Union, Henry Chihota, was found guilty on three counts of fraud by Mr Leighton Gale at Salisbury Magistrates' Court yesterday. He was sentenced to four months' jail on each of the first two charges, all conditionally suspended for five years, and fined $150 on the third. On the first count Chihota was alleged to have defrauded Mr Basil James of $600 in March 1977 by giving him a post-dated cheque that he knew would not be honored. On the second count Chihota was said to have defrauded Mr Lucas van Vuuren of $700 in the same month. On May 23 last year Chihota was alleged to have issued a cheque for $234,01 to T and D Motors, the company which had carried out repairs to his motor car, also knowing it would not be honored. Chihota pleaded not guilty to the charges. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 2]

POLICE CAMP DEATHS--Fourteen people died at Chipinga Police camp on Monday morning, Police believe as a result of eating contaminated food. A Salisbury Police spokesman said yesterday that eight men, three women, two 12-year old boys and an 18-month old girl had died. "It is believed the cause was contaminated food, but a full-scale investigation is being carried out," he said. He could not give names until next of kin had been informed and he did not know in what capacity the 14 were at the camp. He said the men were not policemen. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 7]

INCIDENTS OF INTIMIDATION--Two incidents of intimidation by ZANU (PF) supporters against those of the UANC were reported by Salisbury Police Yesterday. On Thursday night a group of ZANU (PF) supporters entered a number of houses in Glen Norah occupied by members of UANC. The occupants were intimidated and the houses searched for UANC T-shirts. Earlier that evening a woman UANC supporter was assaulted by two ZANU (PF) supporters, who were also looking for UANC T-shirts, a Police spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 5]

CENSORSHIP BAN LIFTED--Restrictions on six publications have been lifted by the Board of Censors, according to yesterday's Government Gazette. They are: Marxism in the Twentieth Century, by Roger Garaudy; No Easy Walk to Freedom, by Ruth First; The Panther and the Lash, by Langston Hughes; Christianity Through African Eyes, by S.E.M. Pheko; By Any Means Necessary: Speeches, Interviews and a Letter by Malcolm X, by George Breitman; and The Day of Chaminuka, by William Rayner. They are the latest in a list of publications previously designated undesirable or prohibited, which have been released since the arrival of the Governor, Lord Soames. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 3]

DATSUN ASSEMBLY SURVEY--Officials of the giant Japanese car manufacturers, Datsun Nissan, visited Bulawayo yesterday as part of a survey into the feasibility of assembling the company's products in Rhodesia. The general manager for the African department of the company from Tokyo headquarters, Mr N. Uchiyama, said his officials had talked to various business people and the future for his business was very good. They were in Salisbury on

Tuesday. He said: "We are looking at local contacts for our products. We will have to use the two existing assembly plants in Rhodesia at Umtali and Salisbury which will be brought up to a high level with more employment and other facilities." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 7]

MAIZE INDUSTRY--The chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mr Ted Tindle, yesterday described the early delivery bonus scheme for maize as "marking a sad day for the maize industry." Mr Tindle said that while there had been acknowledgement from the Ministry of Agriculture of the seriousness of the situation and that certain action had been taken, it was a tragedy that the warnings issued by organized agriculture and others in recent years about the poor viability of maize production appear to have been ignored. "This past policy has resulted in considerably reduced areas planted to maize and has been a major factor leading to the need for the early delivery incentive to meet shortfalls between last season's and this season's crop supplies," he said in a statement. Mr Tindle said the situation had been compounded by the drought during the 1978/79 season and that the effects of the 1979/80 drought in maize-growing areas would be felt early next year. He said the early delivery bonus was a disappointment when related to the much higher alternative cost of importing maize, which also involved the use of foreign currency. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

'LE MONDE' VIEWS BACKGROUND TO CANCELATION OF GISCARD SENEGAL VISIT

LD180809 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Dispatch by Pierre Biarnes: "The Postponement of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's Visit Seems To Convey a Certain Reserve Toward the Elysee's Policy"]

[Text] Dakar--The official visit to Senegal which, at the beginning of January, Mr Giscard d'Estaing had intended making during the first half-year and which the French side had officially planned for the end of March, has had to be postponed indefinitely at the request of the Dakar leaders, who had themselves sought this visit.

The Senegalese officials apparently cited security problems in justification of this request for postponement when Mr Journiac, who disappeared in an accident in Cameroun shortly after, came to Dakar a few weeks ago to complete the program for the visit. Ziguinchor, in the south of the country, was then plunged into bloody riots and there were fears that the movement might reach Dakar, and this, moreover, caused the cancelation of the brief visit to Senegal which Senate President Poher was to have made at that time.

In fact, the Senegalese authorities' fears were unfounded and more serious reasons have led them to rethink this matter.

For a long time Mr Senghor--like Mr Houphouet-Boigny, apparently--has seemed to believe that in his personal relations with his African counterparts the French head of state has too openly favored his relations with newcomers or with dubious personalities, to the detriment of old and sure friends of the former mother country.

Apparently Mr Senghor saw a certain offhandedness in this attitude. Clearly well-informed of his feelings, Mr Chirac made use of a visit to Dakar last month to turn the knife in the wound with a few well chosen phrases.

Moreover, several French diplomatic initiatives have not been appreciated in Dakar. This was particularly the case with the asylum granted to Imam Khomeyni at Neauphle-le-Chateau when the Senegalese president believed--and still believes--that the West, on the contrary, should have done everything to save the shah, to the point of bringing strong pressure to bear on

the latter to make him change his ways at the same time. This was also the case with France's sudden change of direction over Angola, since Senegal to this day has still not recognized the regime installed in Luanda with Russian and Cuban help. Moreover, Dakar seems to believe that in the West Sahara conflict Paris has shown too great a tendency to deal softly with Algeria, whose "hegemonist aims" in the Sahel are periodically denounced here.

Finally, and perhaps most seriously, Mr Senghor seems increasingly disappointed by the former mother country's deliberate and stubborn lack of interest in its "French commonwealth" plan.

On the one hand, France prefers to favor whatever can help private talks with the African countries concerned (hence the progressive institutionalization of its annual Franco-African summits) rather than to let itself be launched into a vaster organization where its influence would be in fatal competition with that of Canada or Belgium.

On the other hand, President Giscard d'Estaing wishes to develop still more his relations with the black continent's former British and Portuguese colonies.

It remains, nevertheless, that apart from a certain annoyance, Dakar has not lost sight of the paramount importance of French aid to Senegal and that it does not attach too much importance to a monetary disappointment.

CSO: 4400

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES JEOPARDIZE SENEGALIZATION OF CAPITAL

Dakar AFRICA in French Feb 80 pp 67,68

[Article by Joel Decupper: "Is the Private Sector Strangled?"]

[Text] The plan for economic and financial recovery implies that things are not going very well in Senegal. And this is for a very simple reason: for many years more was spent than was produced. The many reasons are well known, if not conceded. Their effect was masked for a while due to the personal credit of the chief of state which enabled Senegal to receive an appreciable contribution in international financing. But the years of drought, the staggering rise in the price of oil and world-wide inflation revealed the weakness in Senegal's production structures.

Courageously, the prime minister took note of the situation and drew up a recovery plan, which he presented to the National Assembly in a masterly manner. Our readers know the content. We wish to recall that his main objectives are a short-term financial reorganization and a new middle course momentum in the economy. The first is aimed at balancing public finances, improving net foreign assets and reducing the global volume of credit in the economy; the second tends to raise the rate of real growth of the economy from an average 2.7 percent during the 1973/79 period to 4 percent beginning in 1982, which, taking into account the hypothesis of a 9 percent rise in the cost of production, corresponds to an increase of 13.4 percent in assets per year.

A Different Course

For the enterprises this means that while waiting for this momentum, they must go through a difficult time, the more tangible effects of which will be a reduction in credits for the economy, 2.7 percent in 1980, which will also weigh heavily on the commercial sector. With the exception of the marginal operators who were profiting from the financial laxity, all the economic operators approve the recovery plan, all the more so since they were the first victims of the depreciation of the economic situation, and by the same token they can hope to be the first to benefit from its momentum.

They are therefore ready to participate in this recovery effort by stoically accepting all the sacrifices which will be imposed on them. However, there are many who fear that they will not be able to take these sacrifices in stride due to the financial difficulties which they are already sustaining. A tightening of credit, which they admit is fully justified, could engender such difficulties for some of the enterprises that they would be forced to close their doors.

In a great many instances these financial difficulties are due to claims against the state for which the enterprises cannot obtain settlement within the required time.

A 15 Billion Indebtedness to the "Private" Sector

For the principal commercial enterprises these bills reached 3.5 billions as of 31 December covering invoices issued on 30 September, that is for a period covering 90 days. More than 5 billions for industries and public work enterprises should be added.

It should be noted that these 8 and a half billions concern only the enterprises which are comprised in the two professional groups. A few billions due to the banks, (not including the BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank] should be added, as well as a few other billions for the total private sector, of which three are for a non-syndicated enterprise, 750 millions for another one, 500 millions and 250 millions for two other,* which would bring the total debts of the state up to more than 15 billions.

The Minister's Figures

To the above the minister of finance replies that he owes only 3.5 billions. He is certain that the enterprises do not make a distinction, as he does, between the debts of the administrative services and those of the para-public sector. At the same time the figures which we obtained during our investigation take into consideration the supplies delivered and the work executed, therefore financed by the enterprises, while the minister of finance deducted only the debts of the state, registered under accounting and certification procedures. He thus ignored the markets in suspense, the deductions which did not go through, additional clauses which are not observed, computer rejections for improper charges...which, in part, explain the difference between his figures and those we showed.

Whatever the origin of these debts and the reason for the payment delays, they are largely due to bank credit inflation. Which means that settlement of their accounts would lead ipso facto to a reduction in their volume,

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*Only SONAFOR [National Company for Drilling] did not wish to reply. It could be possible that the moneys owed by the state to this company are not the sole source of their difficulties.

which is one of the objectives of the recovery plan. Other positive consequences: losing its reputation as a poor disbursing agent would make it possible for the state to obtain more satisfactory prices. By the same token it could recover the confidence necessary for the large investments which President Senghor had been able to obtain and which the present financial difficulties have altered somewhat.

Strangulation

It therefore seems that this is the opportune moment for credits to be mobilized at the earliest and to audit the debts of the state and of the para-public sector with respect to private enterprises. It is also necessary that the state officials who are responsible at the various settlement levels should perform their work more speedily and...conscientiously. Failing this, the tightening of credit would only lead to the strangulation of the enterprises, which would be followed by a succession of bankruptcies, with consequences on employment which can well be imagined. Already, numerous Senegalese enterprises are experiencing difficulties. Many yards are idle. Some enterprises--not the smallest ones--which had allowed the state to delay their payments in exchange for an increase in their overdrawn bank accounts now find themselves in a very delicate situation. Some investments have been deferred or cancelled. This points out the urgency of the financial reorganization measures which are needed by private enterprises if one wishes particularly to inflect the trends of Senegal's economy and protect the conditions requisite for real economic and social development.

The economic difficulties which Senegal is experiencing at the present time seriously affect the policy of Senegalization of foreign enterprise capital. For several years these were active with the blessing of the authorities. After all, it was an empty blessing, since the successive ministers of finance had always refused to take adequate measures to encourage nationals to purchase shares of these companies. Consequently, the latter were obliged more often than not to borrow from the banks to enable them to acquire the shares which more and more enterprises were offering them.

Now, 2 years in succession--1977/78 and 1978/79--some of these enterprises have registered very mediocre results, which makes it very difficult for them to pay any dividends. In consequence, the Senegalese shareholders who had been borrowing find themselves in a very delicate situation and are trying to recuperate their outlays.

To attract Senegalese capital the enterprises should be able to pay their shareholders a dividend of approximately 15 percent. Which one of these enterprises can do this? At the present economic juncture, practically none. Apparently, foreign capitalists are here to stay for a while.

7993
CSO: 4400

MINISTER RESPONDS TO 'ANDE SOPI' ATTACKS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23-24 Feb 80 pp 1-2

/Article by Minister of Rural Development Djibril Sene: "The ANDE SOPI Intellectual Deaf-Mutes"/

/Text/ Below, Djibril Sene, minister of rural development, responds to an article which appeared in issue No 32 of ANDE SOPI, titled: "Socialism in Word Only, and Failure of Administration."

'ANDE SOPI strongly attacked the minister of rural development, accusing him of failing to respond to the oral questions asked him by the deputies during the meeting of the National Assembly on 7 December 1979 and, as a consequence, said he was of "questionable quality."

In response to the first accusation, it should be pointed out that the meeting, which was devoted mainly to responses, lasted more than 1 1/2 hours. The minister deliberately stated that he did not want to go into much detail about ONCAD /National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development/ reform, as the prime minister was planning to make a statement about it to the National Assembly on 19 December.

It is obvious that an intellectual deaf-mute cannot appreciate oral debates. We are grateful, however, to ANDE SOPI for having brought to our attention the existence of this special class of citizen because they, too, should have the opportunity to follow the proceedings of the National Assembly.

In consequence, the minister is going to take up pantomime. Of course, success in this endeavor is not guaranteed--it is a difficult art to master, and one for which he has no great talent. Poor Senegalese ministers! They are going to become Jacks of all trades.

As for the "questionable quality" part, decency forbids comment.

Nevertheless, if this Senegalese "Fouquier-Tinville" had been good enough to reveal his identity, we could have proceeded dialectically to compare his qualities with ours, taking inspiration from his qualities to improve our own. But we were hopelessly condemned to failure in this attempt--absolutely and totally. What lack of generosity! That is very serious coming from a Marxist, or in any event, from a Marxist sympathiser. Isn't Marxism's main objective the total development of the individual--of all his qualities--through an ongoing effort to improve himself and organize his environment?

The rest of the article is so garbled and confused that it is impossible to respond to it. Perhaps the old Professor Collomb, if he were still around, could have made sense of this frenzied amalgam of muddled and disconnected ideas, but no one else can.

However, let it be said once again (such repetition!) that ONCAD distributed approximately 125,000 tons of ground nut seeds in 1979, and that in no case does the cooperative's debt fall on the individual members.

In regard to the figures for SOSAP /expansion unknown/, ANDE SOPI's editor would do well to consult the minutes of the National Assembly's 7 December 1979 meeting.

The strangest part of the article is the last part, where the prime minister's statement to the National Assembly on 19 December 1979 is mentionned, and then the minister of rural development is asked to answer for his colleague in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs on the subjects of the franc zone, Senegal's balance of payments and so forth. A real mess, and not a pretty one.

Descartes was wrong when he said that good sense is equally distributed among men.

After reading the ANDE SOPI article, we feel compelled to say, along with Musset: "This boisterous gaiety, so sad and so profound, should be the cause of tears instead of laughter."

11935
CSO: 4400

PDS CONVENTION HELD IN DAKAR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23-25 Feb 80 p 2

/Article: "Wade Proposes Democratic Alternation"/

/Text/ The first national convention of the Senegalese Democratic Party was held yesterday in the El Mansour theater, in Dakar.

In his opening speech, Senegalese Democratic Party Secretary General Abdoulaye Wade explained the significance of the party meeting, which was called "in answer to the imperatives of Senegal's current political, social and economic situation, which it behooves us to examine."

The national situation, Wade pointed out, has been marked by student strikes, and "the crisis situation has revealed the play of forces between the various political groupings, their plans for dealing with the current situation and the serious risks of violent confrontation."

While attributing the deeper causes of the crisis to the machinations of the government, which "is trying to hide behind a smoke screen," Wade said that the Socialist Party's attitude was at the bottom of the discontent which is discrediting the democratic experiment, and which it claims as a victory over the PDS /Senegalese Democratic Party/.

The PDS secretary general also denounced the illegal tactics of the opposition which, he claims, lacking a real hold on the masses, is using to its advantage all the demonstrations of discontent and the confrontations between the government and the more disadvantaged segments of the population.

Comparing Senegal to a "sick person" which "Dr PDS" is trying to cure with democratic alternation of power, Wade reiterated his appeal for the constitution of a National Front.

This front would be the result of free democratic elections, based on a national program accepted by all parties. Its leadership would be turned over to the winning party in the elections, which could be accepted alone, or together with other parties.

The general policy resolution took up the broad outlines of Wade's opening speech, on the national as well as the international level.

In regard to the international sphere, the National Council expressed its grave concern over the hightened tensions between the superpowers in their desire to gain hegemony and to destabilize the weak nations. He urged the Third World countries to overcome their contradictions and strengthen the solidarity between the people, in order to achieve harmonious development and lasting peace.

Finally, the council begged for more horizontal cooperation in Africa, rather than the vertical relations with the great powers which dominate the world.

11935
CSO: 4400

OVERPOPULATION PREDICTED, FAMILY PLANNING URGED

Victoria NATION in English 5 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] People should adopt a more responsible attitude towards family planning or the consequences of overpopulation in Seychelles by the year 2000 will be serious.

Among the dangers, if the republic's population rises to 100,000 as predicted, are an increase in malnutrition, less effective health care and education, overcrowded housing and greater unemployment.

That is the message of a new booklet published by the Health Education Unit of the Department of Health and the Statistics Division of the Department of Finance. Titled Population Growth in the Seychelles, it shows that the present age distribution--40 percent of the country's people are under 15--forms a springboard for future growth.

The booklet calls on people to take advantage of the family planning facilities now available.

"Government policy towards family planning is set out in the National Development Plan. There is absolutely no compulsion involved but the Government wants to encourage responsibility in child-bearing," says the booklet.

"Advice and assistance are being made available through the clinics and an educational programme is going ahead to promote an understanding of the benefits of family planning."

If a wide range of people space out their children, the predicted increase in births may never happen.

The booklet is now available free of charge at the Statistics Office next to Unity House. It has been published as part of the National Family Health and Welfare Programme funded by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

CSO: 4420

CHILDREN GROW FOOD TO HELP SELF-SUFFICIENCY DRIVE

Victoria NATION in English 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

GROWING your own food is one way of making sure your school meal tastes especially good, and that is exactly what pupils at two schools on Mahe and one on Praslin are now doing.

Gardening has become a familiar part of lessons in Seychelles Schools since the beginning of this term, but at Anse Boileau and Baie Lazare schools they are already old hands at the game with flourishing vegetable plots to prove it. And their work is a valuable contribution to the government's self-sufficiency drive.

At Baie Lazare, where 48 boys from 12-15 years old work the terraced garden, the next big harvest is only 15 days away and a fine crop of cucumber, beans and lettuce is expected.

At Anse Boileau, where about 120 boys take part, they are only just starting the garden up again after the last crops back in October, but already there are rows of yams, sweet potato and aubergine (brenzel) coming along well.

Both schools cook vegetables from the gardens for the children's school meals and any surplus is sold to the meals centre in Victoria. A fifth of the money is kept to buy tools and seeds--the rest goes back to the pupils themselves. In this way the boys get some reward for their efforts and learn what is involved in the business of farming.

The gardening instructor in charge of both projects is Mr Gonzague Brutus, who is understandably proud of the work done so far.

"Some of the boys are very keen; several have told us they would like to make farming their career," he says.

"We have managed to get quite a good surplus of vegetables to sell to the meals centre. I think it is important that the boys get some sort of benefit from the work they do."

Mrs Line Albert, headmistress of Baie Lazare school, has watched the garden flourish since it was carved out of the hillside towards the end of 1978.

"The boys have done very well and we've had a few girls too taking an interest in what's been going on. If more girls become really interested, we'll let them join the classes," she says.

Apart from the hard work out in the garden, the pupils also learn the theory of farming--how to spray crops, how to tend pigs and cows. Once a week they go out on a farm visit so they can see what they are doing well or badly.

A similar food growing scheme is going ahead at Grand Anse, Praslin and Mr Brutus hopes to have a garden going soon at Takamaka.

CSO: 4420

EXPERIMENTAL MAIZE CULTIVATION PROJECT PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Victoria NATION in English 13 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Success in recent trial growth of maize has shown that it can become an important crop in Seychelles, thus boosting the government policies of self-sufficiency in food.

Good crops at the Grand Anse experimental station and the Beau Vallon State Farm have proved that maize is suited to local conditions and can produce good yields.

Now there are plans to grow it on a large scale on the four islands of Astove, Coetivy, Desroches and Farquhar. At first it will be used on these islands as part of the stock feeding programme but later it is hoped a surplus can be shipped back to Mahe.

Cultivation of maize in Seychelles goes back at least 40 years and during the Second World War it was widely eaten when rice was scarce. Then it was allowed to die out as more and more rice and wheat were imported.

Though agricultural experts doubt whether Seychelles will eat it in great quantity as a staple diet there is new hope that "corn on the cob" will catch on as a valuable addition to the people's diet. Recently 1,381 cobs from the Beau Vallon farm were sold very quickly in Victoria Market, showing that people will buy at the right price.

The hybrid type now being grown can, in fact, be used either as sweetcorn or animal feed.

Mr Cliff Adam, Chief Research Officer based at the Grand Anse experimental and food production centre, explained the value of maize as a stock feed.

"We had a good crop here and it came in very useful for feeding our cattle when we ran out of other food. We just put it in our chipping machine, stalks and all; it was very successful."

Though maize has been grown in several places on Mahe, including a small amount on the state farm at Anse Aux Pins, most of it will be grown on the outer islands in future. Maize needs a lot of organic manure to grow really well and the islands, with their guano supplies, can provide it.

In the past outer islands have been looking almost exclusively to coconuts but their value for other crops is now being realised. If the coconuts are planted wider apart, maize can be grown between them--it can also be grown between mango trees, as at Beau Vallon.

Maize will never become the staple diet of livestock in Seychelles--for sheer bulk it cannot compete with elephant grass which crops much quicker--but it is a valuable source of protein. And anything that can help to build up the country's stocks of animals is truly valuable.

As far as food for people to eat is concerned, the research staff at Grand Anse are still pinning their hopes on root crops. Successful trials are going ahead with different strains of sweet potato, cassava and yam.

But that's another story which NATION will be following in later issues.

CSO: 4420

CINNAMON TO BECOME KEY EXPORT

Victoria NATION in English 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Cinnamon looks set to become a key export of Seychelles once again. For the past five years it has declined in importance but now Mr Robert Dunning, a marketing consultant for the International Trade Centre (ITC) of Geneva, says: "I think you have a very good chance of increasing your exports considerably." Mr Dunning is on a ten-day visit to Seychelles, working with the Department of Agriculture to assess the potential of a revived cinnamon industry in the islands.

In a recent study carried out by the ITC entitled "Spices: a world market survey," which covered 29 major markets for spices, it was shown that imports by these countries grew significantly during 1971-75.

To date this trend has continued, giving the chance to producing countries to develop their spice industries further.

Since 1975 local cinnamon exports have decreased from 1,100 tons to 570 tons in 1978.

But during a spice seminar and consultations undertaken by the ITC in Seychelles in 1978, participants emphasised the importance of cinnamon and concluded that international aid was necessary to further develop the industry, particularly in the areas of marketing and quality control.

A proposal to this effect was submitted last year and finance given by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to carry out an assessment of the present status of the cinnamon industry. This would include a look into the supply and potential, both in terms of production and export availability.

This is the work being done by Mr Dunning. Talking to NATION about the progress of this study, he said he hoped to submit his final report by the end of March, noting that Seychelles already had plenty of cinnamon to be harvested and treated for export.

He said local cinnamon was of good quality, having a good oil content which in turn gave out a distinct flavour although improper treating sometimes gave it an acidic taste.

Should the results of the research be favourable—judging from Mr. Dunning's remarks there should be no reason for them not to be — the programme will expand and future activity, with the ITC as the supervising agency, would include market orientation tours of both traditional and potential markets overseas. The aim would be to develop short, medium and long term marketing and promotional policies.

Explaining the orientation tours to our reporter, Mr. Dunning said that would involve representatives of the cinnamon industry in both the private and Government sectors. Through them Seychelles would obtain a precise idea of market requirements of Seychelles' position in the international cinnamon trade; how Seychelles' product was used by the markets; and how local cinnamon compared with that of other major producers such as Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

Also envisaged as part of the revival programme is a study of existing quality standards. On the basis of market requirements and the experience of other producing countries, it is hoped to recommend the adoption of appropriate quality standards for the industry and to provide an outline plan of operation for their implementation.

At least two representatives of the local industry, one from the trade sector and the other from the Government sector would be directly involved in this implementation.

CSO: 4420

SUCCESS OF FULL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Mar 80 p 1

[Excerpts]

THE first week of Government's full employment scheme was a clear success with 201 people signing on for work last Friday compared with 72 on the first day.

The number of unemployed people wanting jobs is still growing; provisional figures for yesterday show that around 230 workers were taken on.

This unique scheme — first announced by President Rene in his 1980 Budget Address — is being paid out of Social Security funds.

Even more people are likely to take part next week with the opening of two new assembly points on Monday March 17. They will be on the new football field next to the Beau Vallon Bay Hotel, and at Grand Anse, at the junction of the La Misere road.

Explaining this move, the project co-ordinator said there was quite a large labour force in Bel Ombre and it was better to employ them locally than bring them over to Victoria. The Grand Anse assembly point should serve both that community and Port Glaud.

So far much valuable work had been done by the labour teams. Real progress has been made on tidying the tip at La Retraite, work has begun on clearing sites for houses at La Gogue and in Victoria the impact of general cleaning and cutting of undergrowth can be clearly seen.

On Revolution Avenue a 27-inch deep storm culvert has been opened up and cleared of 25 inches of silt.

Further south in the Pointe La Rue area, which is notorious for floods, work is going on to clean out the whole system of drainage gutters.

The organisation of the full employment scheme is working well so far. People are turning up in good time so that work can start promptly at 7.00 a.m. and they are being paid promptly at 12 noon — R. 20 for the morning's work.

The project co-ordinator explained that the scheme is intended to give a genuinely unemployed person enough money to support his or her family. It is not meant to be an alternative to a full-time job, but as something to tide him or her over until he or she gets a regular job.

People are reminded that before they can be given work they must have a job-seeker's card to show they are registered as unemployed. These cards can be obtained from the Employment Exchange at Oceangate House, Victoria during normal hours.

The assembly points, where people should report with their cards at 7.00 a.m. are: Victoria, in front of the stadium; La Retraite, at the refuse tip; Pointe La Rue, by the bandstand at the low-cost housing estate; Anse Boileau, opposite the old clinic; Quatre Bornes, by the police station.

CSO: 4420

AGRICULTURE MINISTER OPTIMISTIC ABOUT REGIONAL COOPERATION

Victoria NATION in English 8 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Minister of State responsible for Agriculture, Mr Karl St Ange, returned on Thursday night from fact-finding missions to Mauritius, India and Australia, convinced that regional cooperation would act as a catalyst to small industries in the agricultural sector.

Accompanied by his Principal Secretary, Mr Serge Savy, Mr St Ange first spent two days inspecting Mauritius' fish canning industry. The importance of this visit is underlined by the fact that canning will be the second phase of our own tuna fishing industry once the necessary steady supply of fish is guaranteed.

Minister St Ange: "Regional cooperation is necessary for the benefit of us all."

They then spent ten days in India closely examining the sub-continent's progress in the sphere of small and secondary industries and holding cooperation talks.

Confining most of their visit to southern India, which has similar climatic conditions to Seychelles, Mr. St. Ange and Mr Savy travelled extensively visiting small industries in centres ranging from Delhi in the north, to Bombay and Cochin on the west coast, Madras on the east coast and Trivandrum at the southernmost tip.

Much of the trip was spent studying India's progress in setting up a comprehensive coconut industry that ensures that hardly anything goes to waste. As well as the primary refined coconut oil industry, the Seychellois team also inspected secondary industries producing such things as hats, house and car mats and cushions out of coconut coir.

"After seeing what can be done and mostly without recourse to sophisticated or expensive equipment, we hope to launch very seriously into the development of a similar coconut industrial setup in the not too distant future," said Minister St. Ange.

As for Indian cooperation in this sphere the Minister noted that Seychelles could certainly benefit from such help as there was still much room for improvement right from the grass roots. "We still have to improve our cultivation and production of coconuts" he pointed out.

With Mr. Savy, the Minister also looked into India's experience in the production of fruit preserves such as chutneys, pickles, jams, tinned fruit and juices.

"I am sure that as our production increases with more efficient cultivation and, in particular, the setting up of the Beau Vallon state fruit farm, and if we master the preservation techniques which are not as complex as they appear we can achieve self sufficiency in quite a few agricultural products", Mr. St Ange said.

Following the Indian tour Minister St. Ange was joined in Bombay by Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Minister for Planning and Development. While Mr. Savy returned to Mahe, the two ministers went on to Perth, Australia, for the Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (IOFC) conference.

CSO: 4420

OIL EXPLORATION EFFORT DESCRIBED

Victoria NATION in English 10 Mar 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] The two-year-old search for oil in Seychelles waters enters its final stages this month with the 'Western Beach,' an AMOCO Seychelles Ltd chartered seismic survey ship, now sounding the sea-bed of our continental shelf.

The 22-man vessel arrived in the Republic a few days ago, and her work in Seychelles' waters is expected to last around three to four weeks. During that time she will be in touch with AMOCO headquarters on Mahe via the Bon Espoir telecommunications centre and call in at Port Victoria once or twice.

To help the seismographic ship choose the best lines in which to set off shots, radio beacons are set up on land. In Seychelles, one beacon is behind Sunset Hotel at Glacis, another is on Bird Island to the northwest and a third on Platte Island to the southwest. By keeping in contact with those and using a satellite, the seismic ship can find the best line and also keep accurately on course.

Oil exploration in Seychelles first started in 1977 when a four-party group of oil companies signed a petroleum agreement with the Government on June 30, 1977. The group included Burmah Oil (Seychelles) Petroleum Company, Norcen International Limited, Hematite Petroleum (Seychelles) Limited and AMOCO (Seychelles) Ltd.

Exclusive rights were granted to the group to explore for oil in 24 offshore blocks with a total area of 16,440 sq kilometres.

Seismographic surveys began soon after and by January 1978, 2,553 sq kilometres were completed.

In June 1978 the first payment for oil exploration was made on behalf of Burmah. Mr Maurice L. Lee, a director and also manager of the exploration unit, said then that some anomalies in the sedimentary sections of the areas explored had been identified and were being investigated but it was too early to say whether economically recoverable oil existed.

In November 1978, the exploration area was extended to 26 blocks (17,810 sq. kilometres).

In June 1979 AMOCO notified the Government that it had acquired the interests of the other members of the group to enter the next and more developed phase of exploration.

In July, Mr George Trump, exploration supervisor of AMOCO and Mr Maurice Lee, director of Burmah made progress reports to President France Albert Rene and other Government officials. During the talks Mr Trump said AMOCO would shortly select a drilling area and the mobilizing of equipment would start.

In January this year a warehouse ship, the Wareship Two, arrived in the Republic with all the technical equipment and supplies for the project. The engineless vessel was towed from Houston, Texas by the workboat Ramsey Tide and will be used as a supply base for the drill-ship expected in the near future.

The seismographic ship Western Beach followed.

The next arrival will be that of the drill-ship, the Diamond M Dragon. She is now in Singapore being overhauled and taking on provisions for the voyage to Seychelles, which will take about 22 days. The drill-ship will be accompanied by another workboat, the Force Tide, and a 14-seat helicopter.

Meanwhile, with a possible oil discovery in mind, the Ministry of Education and Information is offering scholarships in petroleum chemistry and oil refinement, oil drilling and production; geology and geophysics. The aim is to prepare qualified Seychellois manpower for the highly technical industry that would evolve with the discovery and exploitation of oil resources.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION--Electricity used in Seychelles was almost 14 percent up in 1978 on the previous year, according to the latest figures released by the Electricity Division. Its annual report for 1978 shows that the biggest increase was in the domestic sector, with an increase in sales of 18.25 percent. The industrial and commercial sector showed a 9.85 percent increase on 1977. The total number of consumers at the end of the year was 7290 against 6626--an increase of 10 percent. The total of bills rendered during 1978 was R 20,532,084 compared with R 17,709,417 the previous year. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 13 Mar 80 p 2]

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS--The Minister for Defence, Mr Ogilvy Berlouis returned home last night from a visit to the Middle East. Mr Berlouis left at the end of last month. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Mar 80 p 1]

AIRPORT ROAD REPAIRS--Work on repairing the airport to Victoria East Coast Road is now making more rapid progress with the introduction of a tarring machine. Purchased from Costain Civil Engineering Ltd by the government, the road surfacing machine works much faster than the previous hand method and is capable of tarring up to more than a mile a day. Unfortunately however, this amount of work is not yet possible due to the lack of bituminous tar needed. Tar-making machinery at the Public Work's Division's Road Section depot at Petit Paris, whilst producing enough bitumen for the hand method, apparently cannot for the moment meet the demand of the machine. As a result only about 170 metres of road is now being tarred a day. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Mar 80 p 1]

SWA DELEGATION--Two members of the three-woman delegation who left Seychelles at the end of last month to attend the Pan African Women's Organisation Conference in Libya returned to the Republic yesterday afternoon. They are Mrs Jessy Freminot, Assistant Secretary and Mrs Rita Savy, Treasurer of the Seychelles Women's Association (SWA). The conference comprised of three commissions. The first dealt with political aspects and examined plans of action on the status of women; the second discussed the programme of PAWO in economic social and cultural fields for the coming

four years; and the third one examined the body's financial position. The Pan African Women's Organisation was founded in July 1962 in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Its main aim is to regroup all women's organisations. The head of the delegation, Mrs Sylvette Frichot, who is the Vice-Chairman of SWA, has stayed on to attend to other matters of the Association and will be returning next week. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 14 Mar 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER BOTHA CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF NP POLICY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The National Direction"]

[Text] The agitation which has occurred recently within the National Party [NP] with regard to policy, has probably raised questions in the minds of some party supporters about the direction which the party and its leaders have taken. During his address on national sports day in Stellenbosch, the prime minister gave them an unequivocal answer.

Mr P.W. Botha told about one of his voters who wanted to know whether he is still following the course which the National Party members believed he should follow. His response was that the voter should not worry about his course as prime minister (and chief leader of the National Party). And then he added this significant sentence: "But if it is necessary to divert the path of this course, then I will do it."

Just as each of the National Party prime ministers since D.F. Malan has more or less diverted this path according to his own perceptions and with the support of the party congresses, Mr Botha will also have to pave new ways in order to be able to comply with the demands of his time.

Aside from the assurances which Mr Botha provided with regard to the course of the National Party under his leadership and his emphasis on the need for renewal in South Africa's movement toward the future, he once again indicated within what limits he is willing to move and to allow changes in direction. This is contained in the 12 policy positions which he spelled out in August of last year and for which he received the support of all the party congresses.

Those who are not willing to accept this would do better to leave the party, because then such persons do not belong in the National Party, said Mr Botha. He encouraged doubters to read the 12 items one more time carefully and to acquaint themselves with their contents -- only after that will they have to make a decision as to whether they can support him and his party.

This is an implacable condition which the prime minister has stipulated. Let no one have any doubts about this. Because it is so important for members of the National Party to understand the 12 items, DIE BURGER is publishing them again today on the next page. We are confident that the official party representatives will help to properly inform or instruct those supporters who have doubts or who have problems with it.

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CSO: 4408

HOMELAND LEADERS CRITICIZE BOTHA POLICY

Qua-Qua Leader Mopeli's Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] Chief Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwa-Qwa, warned yesterday "It is a matter of time before Blacks take over the government of the country."

He was speaking in Soweto at the commemoration ceremony of the death of Chief Moshesh, the founder of the Basotho nation.

"I have refused independence because the whole of South Africa belongs to the Blacks," he said.

Chief Mopeli was calling for Black unity and the rejection of the policies of the present government.

He said Blacks should refuse to be channeled to specific sections of South Africa because they belonged to all of South Africa.

Rejecting what he called the reformist policies of the present Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, he said: "We do not want reforms but quite a change towards the normalisation of life in South Africa.

He was speaking in Soweto at the commemoration ceremony of the death of Chief Moshesh, the founder of the Basotho nation.

He is Chief Mosheshe's great-grandson.

Without mincing his words, he invited the Press and the radio to record his speech when he said: "I am tired of talking to people who will not listen."

"If they (the government) had listened to us, the 1976 riots would have been avoided."

He warned that so long as the White government of the country continued to disregard advice from Black leaders, South Africa would eventually head for a Black and White confrontation.

Urging his audience to reject the homeland policies of the government, he appealed to them to aim at national unity and disregard their tribal affiliations.

"Some of you are going to say I am irrelevant because I am talking from a homeland platform. Yes, I am using a homeland platform to fight apartheid," he continued.

Chief Mopeli thinks the policies of the government are not uniform insofar as the administration of Blacks is concerned.

He pointed out that Black elections under the community councils system were nontribal but tribalism was being forced upon Blacks in homeland elections.

Calling on leaders of nonindependent homelands to reject homeland independence, he said:

"They (government officials) call on me every time to plead with me to accept independence for my homeland.

"They tell me that under an independent Qwa-Qwa I will be President earning R6 000 a month and that a casino will be built in my homeland.

"I have refused independence because the whole of South Africa belongs to Blacks."

Addressing himself to White South Africa, he said: "It is a question of time before Blacks take over the government of the country.

Statement by Lebowa Leader

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Mar 80 p 7

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

A NORTHERN Transvaal homeland leader is claiming a number of towns in the area as being part of his homeland.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday that the towns were "islands" surrounded by his homeland.

"It is quite obvious to any right thinking person that the towns are in Lebowa and, consequently, should fall under the Lebowa homeland," he said.

He endorsed a call made on Sunday in Soweto by Chief Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwa - Qwa, that the South African Government should stop White domination over Blacks forthwith.

"I agree with Chief Mopeli

when he says Prime Minister Botha's reformist policies are not acceptable to Blacks," Dr Phatudi said.

"After all, we are in politics to fight racial discrimination".

Some of the towns he wants annexed to his homeland are Pietersburg, Tzaneen, Groblersdal, Naboomspruit, Zoekmekaar and Duivelskloof.

Asked what would happen to Whites living in these towns should their towns fall under his homeland, Dr Phatudi said: "Nothing will happen to them. They are South Africans and Lebowa is in South Africa.

"It is an historical fact that Whites living in these towns are in Lebowa. We cannot wish them away and neither can they wish away Blacks living in the area. They are all part and parcel of Lebowa."

Rejecting the policy of independence for the homelands, he said: "Why should Lebowa be independent. Lebowa is part of South Africa, which is already independent".

To show that Blacks regarded themselves as South Africans and not part of units within the country, Dr Phatudi said Blacks had fought in three wars side by side with Whites, in the Boer War and the two World Wars.

"Right now our boys are fighting on the border alongside White South Africans in defence of their country," he said.

"Some Blacks in the army have told me they are being told by their seniors that they are fighting for South Africa - and not their homelands".

CSO: 4420

BOTHA CLARIFIES 'STATE CONFERENCE' REFERENCE

'DIE BURGER' Interview

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Mar 80 p 9

[Text] Cape Town.--The state conference concept of the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, was no constitutional conference but a forum for consultation between states participating in a constellation of Southern African states.

This was revealed in an interview with Mr Botha published in DIE BURGER yesterday in which the Prime Minister said he wanted to clear up an apparent misinterpretation of his reference to a states conference when he spoke in the Cape Town city hall on Saturday, March 8.

The impression had been created that he had made a new policy announcement which would imply that urban Blacks would have a say in the constitutional future of Whites, he said.

The Prime Minister told DIE BURGER he had said nothing new about a states conference in his speech. His viewpoint remained unchanged since his announcements during his homelands tour last August.

"The fact is that a states conference will be the body within which the constellation of Southern African states will discuss matters of common interest. Each participant will be sovereignly independent and will not be able to dictate laws to or take decisions for another.

"It will have nothing whatever to do with constitutional futures and national conventions," Mr Botha said.

"Blacks will have representation through their independent states, but Blacks living outside the national states will be able to participate within the framework of the states conference."

During the predecessor's time it had been announced that urban Blacks would get local government of a higher status than municipalities and these could in some coordinated form participate in the states conference.

the envisaged president's council with Indian and Coloured participation--approved in the 1977 elections--was before the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission and this commission's recommendations were being awaited.

It is generally expected that the Schlebusch Commission is to present an interim report shortly.--SAPA.

Botha on 12 Points

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Mar 80 p 9

[Text] **STELLENBOSCH.—National Party members who had doubts about the party's plan for South Africa's constitutional future should break with the NP, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said in Stellenbosch at the weekend.**

The plan was a key to peace, freedom and prosperity, the Prime Minister told a National Party sports day gathering.

The plan had been adopted enthusiastically by the NP.

Mr Botha said South Africa could not afford to stand still, but that did not mean that its people had to betray their principles or themselves.

If it was necessary to change the route to arrive at the chosen destination, he would do so.

"If there are Nationalists who have doubts about the 12-point plan, they should leave the National Party."

Nationalism was based not on hatred but on charity. Much remained to be done in South Africa to bring about true freedom in face of the threat of Marxist slavery.

"The National Party must remain a force of strength for South Africa. It has always been a party of renewal, and must accept the challenges of changing time. We cannot stand still."

A member of his constituency had recently asked him whether he was deviating from his course.

"I told him I presented a 12-point plan for South Africa at the National Party congress last year. Any Nationalist can read that plan and see that I have not diverted from it, and must break with the party if he does not agree with the plan."

"Much work has to be done in a world that seeks integrity in politics and looks for freedom from Marxism," Mr Botha said. — Sapa

Hendrickse Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Mar 80 p 7

[Text] **CAPE TOWN — The leader of the Labour Party, The Rev Alan Hendrickse, yesterday offered the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the full backing of elected Coloured leaders if he allowed all race groups to decide together on the country's constitutional future.**

But, he said, if Mr Botha went ahead with plans to reach separate constitutional agreements with racially segregated bodies, the process would be boycotted by the Labour Party.

Mr Hendrickse was commenting on an interview with Mr Botha published yesterday in Die Burger.

He said: "Sooner or later all of us will have to find a common constitutional future together. Once again we offer Mr Botha our support in working towards such a goal. But he must recognise that we are all in this together.

"Our views must be taken into account. Together we form one nation of which we should all be proud." — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

COLOURED PERSONS COUNCIL BILL DEBATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, called on Coloured leaders yesterday to serve on the new Coloured Persons Council.

Introducing the South African Coloured Persons Council Bill in the Senate, Mr Steyn said the Coloured Persons Representative Council was being scrapped at the insistence of the majority of its members.

The CPC would serve as an interim body until more clarity had been reached on a new constitutional dispensation or until an election could be organised for a new Coloured Council.

No-one claimed that the new Council would be fully satisfactory as a political instrument, Mr Steyn said.

It was the Government's earnest intention to create a new constitutional dispensation in South Africa better suited to its particular needs.

In the interim period, the CPC could help eliminate grievances and alleviate strangling problems in education, training, agriculture and social upliftment.

"I therefore call upon the leaders in the Coloured community not to hesitate, but to come forward and make themselves available for service to their own community."

Amendment

Sen Bill Horak (NRP) moved an amendment calling on the House not to pass the second reading of the Bill.

It would leave the Coloured people without an elected representative body with which a new constitutional dispensation could be negotiated.

Rejected

Sen. Horak said he rejected the confrontation politics of the Executive Committee of the CRC.

But despite the total failure of the CRC as a legislative body, its saving grace was that it consisted of elected leaders who should be consulted in constitutional talks.

If consultations were to take place with a nominated body, such as the CPC, its members would immediately be labelled as "Government stooges".

The Coloured people would accept an institution which dealt exclusively with Coloured affairs, but not if that institution was a substitute for a direct say in the central Parliament.

Sen Horak said he had "very high hopes" that the Schlebusch Commission would take South Africa to a satisfactory constitutional settlement.

Starting Point

Sen. J W van Staden (NP) said the CRC had to be seen as a starting point.

It had failed to fulfil its duty and the Minister had the right to replace it with another body to carry out its duties until the new constitution had been finalised.

Sen Eric Winchester (PFP) said every utterance of the Government had shown Coloureds that the end would never be in sight.

He rejected confrontation, but it was the Government which had started confrontation by making it clear to the Coloureds that there would never be a place for them in the central Parliament.

It was obvious from the beginning that the CRC would fail.

The Government had demeaned the CRC by loading it with members who had even lost their deposits in the first election. — Sapa.

VILJOEN ADDRESSES OPENING OF LEBOWA ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Mar 80 p 7

[Text] Seshego.--An announcement can be expected soon about a commission of inquiry into irregularities in the Lebowa Department of Finance and Economic Affairs, said the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, yesterday.

Opening the third session of the third Lebowa Legislative Assembly, the State President said: "I am told that your Legislative Assembly has adopted a motion requesting me to appoint a commission of inquiry into certain irregularities in your Department of Finance and Economic Affairs. I am considering the matter at present, and an announcement in this regard can be expected shortly."

The South African Government had always been prepared to contribute towards the welfare and development of Lebowa within the limits of the finances at its disposal, the State President said.

During the past financial year additional finance assistance was provided for the control of malaria, foot-and-mouth disease and sheep-scab, and an amount of about R1,5 million was provided for the relief of drought distress.

"But," the State President said, "if the South African Government shows that it is earnestly trying to help you, it is only reasonble to expect that you will also be earnest and willing in your own efforts to contribute your fair share and that you will take positive steps to increase your own revenue to the extent where it can also serve as a source of funds for the increasing development in your country."

The State President said he was particularly impressed by the phenomenal progress in education in Lebowa.

There has been a great increase in the number of schools, pupils, teachers and administrative staff since 1970. Today 448 600 pupils are being taught by 6 600 trained teachers in the approximately 950 primary schools--almost double the 1970 figure.

In 1970 there were only 38 secondary schools in Lebowa, only six of which had matriculation classes.

CSO: 4420

FORMER PRESIDENT VORSTER'S SPEECH CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Mar 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Mr B.J. Vorster"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that the evening before last, former President Vorster made a speech in Bloemfontein which could be subject to a certain interpretation.

However he may have meant it, there are passages in it which will inevitably be seized upon as criticism of the current administrative policy of the government.

DIE BURGER has the greatest regard for Mr Vorster. This is proven by, among other things, the editorial which appeared in this newspaper at the time of his retirement. It is precisely for this reason that we hope that the impression will be avoided that, as retired head of state, he is making comments from the sidelines about government policy.

When a man accepts the office of national president, it is expected that he will give up the right to make statements about political questions -- not only for the period during which he holds the office, but also afterwards. In the South African constitutional order, no head of state or former head of state has ever directly or by implication involved himself with the policy of the government of the day.

We do not want to comment on the merits of the matters raised by Mr Vorster, except to say that different circumstances require different approaches. As prime minister, Mr Vorster himself adapted government policy to changed circumstances to such an extent that people who objected to it left the National Party. In those days the tradition had already been established that a former head of state cannot use his authority to make comments about controversial issues for which he is no longer responsible.

Since Mr Vorster's retirement, circumstances have changed even more rapidly than in the days when he was prime minister. This makes even more far-reaching reforms vitally important, and his successor deserves the opportunity to handle this in accordance with his own convictions.

CALL FOR MODERATE LEADERS TO HELP AVOID ANOTHER RHODESIA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Prevent It; Do Not Help It Along"]

[Text] The whites in South Africa are regularly reminded that they have a large responsibility to correct race relations in the country. But a similar responsibility must certainly lie with the coloreds, especially those leaders who so freely and so often make speeches.

With some of these leaders it has become fashionable to use unbridled language in speaking about the future. They refer so lightly to the possibility of violence and of a bloodbath that it is sometimes hard to believe that they are warning against it and are not by implication encouraging it.

People would take serious offence if a white person in a responsible position were to speak so easily of violence as an "alternative." And rightly so, because it would create a nasty psychosis in the country. Why then should colored leaders have a license to spout such excessive language to their heart's content?

Especially after what has happened in Rhodesia, there has been a tendency to make allusions which cannot be glossed over. To raise feelings in this way in the country is not only irresponsible, it is playing with fire.

The government of Mr P.W. Botha has committed itself to peaceful reform. Prospects have been opened up which did not exist before and healthy internal relations are being pursued with the greatest sincerity. The government's aim is precisely to find a peaceful solution which would avoid the atrocity of an armed conflict.

Those who love so much to see blood in the future, speak primarily out of ignorance. They do not realize that what happened in Rhodesia would look like child's play if South Africa, with its formidable military strength, were driven to the point of an explosion.

South Africa is building its hope on those people who are susceptible to reason. If the moderates do not speak up and make sure that the radicals

are repudiated, then the prospects are somber. And this is true for everybody in the country, most definitely not for the whites alone.

What is needed in South Africa is leaders who will help prevent a repetition of the Rhodesian disaster, not people who are trying in a subtle way to program it.

8463
CSO: 4408

OPPENHEIMER REVIEWS AECI PROSPECTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Mar 80 p 17

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text] AECI shares shrugged off the general weakness of industrials in sympathy with golds yesterday, losing a minuscule 10c to 695c ahead of today's annual statement from chairman Harry Oppenheimer.

As might have been expected from the recent preliminary report, Mr Oppenheimer looks at 1980 with some optimism, under "the more favourable economic climate now forecast, and in the light of the many positive factors to which I have referred".

These include the revival in the building industry (paint and plastic pipes and fitting), agriculture (revived home and export demand for Triomf), the high tempo of mining development (explosives), and in general consumer demand (low-density polyethylene and man-made fibres).

Added to these are the Coalplex project, which has sorted out its troubles and replaced lost Iranian orders with other, higher-priced exports.

Demand for polyethylene and synthetic fibres has meant full capacity working, and AECI is planning expansion of the SANS plant at Bellville by R40-million, while polyethylene output will be boosted by a two-stage, R150-million plant.

Capital commitments

Actual 1980 capital commitments are shown at some R108-million which will offer no financing problems to the group, whose net cash flow last year slightly exceeded R92-million.

But the main emphasis in the chairman's statement is on coal and its future, particularly the production of methanol, which if not used per se, can be catalysed into a wide variety of hydrocarbons. On its own, it offers very considerable possibilities as a vehicle fuel, avenues which AECI one actively exploring and where it has already filed patent applications in connection with methanol plus additives as a diesel fuel.

Coal supplies will offer no problem, wherever they are locally obtained (Amcoal?), and government has already offered considerable encouragement to industry.

On the 1979 total of 30c a share, the dividend yield is only 4,3 percent, rising to 5,5 percent however, should the chairman's expectations of a substantial profit rise this year prove large enough to support a 38c total. Definitely one of the long-term.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RACIAL FRICTION ON RAILWAYS--Separate development was not an aim in itself, but its object was to eliminate friction between races, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said in the House of Assembly yesterday. Replying to the third reading debate on the Railways and Harbours Appropriation Bill, he said improvements created by the administration had made it possible to remove 6 000 noticeboards in recent years. The Railways transported millions daily in a situation of potential racial friction unsurpassed anywhere in the world, yet there were no incidents. "The Railways are not responsible for conveyance only, but also to obviate friction at all times," Mr Heunis said. It would not remove any public notice where such removal might lead to a situation which could cause friction between groups. "It is the duty of every individual, group, the (SAR) administration and every State department to maintain and expand the good relations desired by the Government." The Railways had made great contributions towards this end and he expected the Opposition to show some appreciation for this rather than seize on isolated incidents and turn them into major issues. The Bill was read a third time. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Mar 80 p 8]

ECONOMIC GROWTH FACTORS--South Africa's gross domestic product must grow at an annual compound rate of at least 6 percent if unemployment is to be reduced to a bearable level, says Clive Menell, deputy chairman of Anglovaal. Speaking at the Long Range Planning Conference yesterday, he said: "Without foreign investment, South Africa's GDP cannot grow more than 3,75 to 4 percent a year. "With the present and forecasted skills available, the country's potential is limited to about 4 percent per annum compounded," he added. To alleviate the skilled labour problem thereby boosting growth, Mr Menell believes the private and public sector must combine and: lift artificial restrictions and inequalities through legislative, administrative and attitudinal changes by both Whites and Blacks; reduce, with a view to eliminating, Black/White differentials in wages, housing, education and health care; attract immigrants; revamp education and training. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Mar 80 p 21]

ASSOCOM ON INFLUX CONTROL--The Association of Chambers of Commerce has come out in strong support of the Riekert Commission's recommendations on and findings against influx control--and is backing the "guinea pig" relaxation of the 72 hour influx rule in Pretoria and Bloemfontein. Assocom has set out its views formally in a report on the Riekert findings. The report said it was "pleased the Government has decided to investigate the commission's recommendation on the 72 hour ruling." Assocom agreed the rule "seriously disturbs race relations within the country and does South Africa's image overseas great harm." The restriction did not stop Blacks from coming into urban areas. A three-day concession gave no guarantee against summary arrest because it was up to the Black to prove his right to be in a White area. The association has also taken a clear stand on the question of reference books--or "passes"--for Blacks. These should be identity documents only and Blacks in White areas should be given the ordinary book of life in their place. Blacks from Black states should be given passports, Assoc[illegible] said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Mar 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

EYADEMA SPEAKS ON MERCENARIES' PLOT, ECONOMIC SITUATION

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 596, Sep 79 pp 3-5

[Interview with General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togo Republic, by Danielle Weiss; date and place not given]

> [Excerpts] We are publishing below the interview granted us by General Eyadema at the beginning of November, that is, before the special Congress of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People]. It was originally supposed to be the lead article for out special issue: "Togo, Priority to Full-scale Development," but, two months later, it retains all its interest.

[Question] Mr President, the trial of the mercenaries which recently took place at Lome was public. Do you think that if the conspiracy had succeeded, there might have been a civil war and an armed confrontation between the North and the South?

[Answer] It is difficult to foresee the people's reaction in this case. When strangers, stateless persons, pushed by the taste for lucre, finance mercenaries to make an attempt not only on my life but on the lives of innocent men, women and children, the people cannot simply stand with arms crossed. African families have many branches. It is difficult to attack one without arousing the anger of the other. The victims' families will react. No one can measure the backlash, as we know how things begin, but we never know how they will end. One must not play with fire.

[Question] Is the mercenary affair now over, or should we expect new developments?

[Answer] We do not yet have complete clarification on this subject. The inquiry in continuing.

[Question] It is said that there are too many Togolese civil servants and that their salaries are a burden on the budget. What is your government's policy with regard to the civil service?

[Answer] In Togo, as in most administrations in the newly independent African states, civil service does in fact suffer from a superabundance of officials. This situation arises from the fact that since the colonization period, civil service has been considered to be the sector which guarantees nationals security of employment and assures them a decent pension. This idea, then had of public office, has scarcely changed, so that today, in spite of the many employment offers in the private sector, young graduates continue to flock to the civil service.

Nearly 2 years ago, measures were taken, on the one hand, to reform the general administration of Togo and, on the other, to stabilize the civil service's present manpower and to direct the training of young people toward the agricultural sector, which has our very first priority.

[Question] Mr President, you stress the priority which you are giving to your country's "full-scale development." Could you specify the broad lines of this "full-scale development"? Will the "true path of Togolese development," which you proposed to search for and to define last 30 August, be characterized by a thorough study of a new direction?

[Answer] After finding solutions to the political problems facing our country in restoring peace, harmony, stability, union and national reconciliation, I have grappled with the thorny problem of our country's economic, social and cultural development, development which has planning as its substructure, a method of economic and social development, since it replaces routine by a rational and dynamic administration of the economy, improvisation by consistency in economic choices, and the scattered allocation of investments by large-scale actions in depth.

Togo's new economic, social and cultural policy since the implementation of the first plan revolves around three principal axes:

1. Securing economic independence.

Essentially what is involved is further mobilization of the national savings and optimum utilization of local resources.

It is also a question of ensuring the adequacy of the higher level national staff whose numbers and qualifications will be sufficient in all sectors for the needs of our economy. In this context, technical assistance, still needed for the transfer of "know-how," will respond to specific requests made, case by case, for specifically determined periods.

2. Establishing structures for development.

3. Carrying out urgent actions, initiating long-term actions which will reduce imbalances and prepare the way for expansion.

Our objective consists in reducing all regional and sectoral disparities.

In addition to these three principal axes, Togo's economic policy aims at other special objectives, namely:

- seeking to balance the state budget,

- making the state budget a support for the plan, not just an administrative budget,

- increasing and diversifying exports.

[Question] Your constant concern is to improve the living conditions of the peasants, who constitute the immense majority of the population. Are land reform and the Green Revolution the principal machinery for this improvement?

[Answer] As agriculture is considered the priority sector in Togo's economic development, the authorities have not spared any efforts to shake this sector out of its lethargy and to modernize it.

Let us note, finally, that since my accession, there have been successive wage increases and that the peasants are for the time being exempted from taxes.

[Question] What are your relations with the present Government of Ghana? Has your country specifically intervened, as is said, to stop the executions of former leaders in that neighboring country?

[Answer] Togo respects the sovereignty of every state and maintains good relations with its neighbors.

9434
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIES HANDED OVER TO MEHTA FAMILY--The minister of industry, Mr Okui, has officially handed over to the Mehta family the Uganda Sugar Factory, UGNAC and engineering corporation, cable corporation of East Africa, [words indistinct]. Under an agreement signed between the two, the government will have a share-holding of 51 percent and Mehta 49 percent in those industries. But in order to improve the technical efficiency of the five establishments, Mehta will be responsible for the management. The minister said that the government greatly appreciates joint ventures in industry. Coming to the workers, the minister called on them to redouble their effort in cooperation with the new management in order to (?restore) profitable industrial activities. Mr (Mahindra) Mehta said that he and his family belong to Uganda, have grown and prospered in Uganda, and therefore it is their greatest pleasure to work (?within) and for Uganda. Mr [name indistinct] Mehta donated half a billion shillings for the rehabilitation of (?schools on the estate). Guests included the minister of planning and economic development, Mr Antohony Ocaya, diplomats and high-ranking government officials. [Text] [LD181205 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD/EA]

STEEL INDUSTRY REACTIVATION--The minister of industry, Mr Okui, has inaugurated the new board of directors of the Uganda Steel Corporation to its original footing and to exploit iron ore deposits in Kigezi and elsewhere in the country. He said iron ore in Uganda is rich in over 70 percent iron content and its exploitation would put the country's economy on a sound footing, especially now when copper deposits in Kilembe are expected to get exhausted in the near future. The minister aided that the corporation needed reorganization. The general manager of the Uganda Steel Corporation, Mr (Kinkahiwa), said that it would take about 5 years to achieve perfect rehabilitation of the corporation and to recover from the past years of mismanagement. At the moment production is below 20 percent of the corporation's total production capacity and the corporation is short of security funds. Lack of raw materials due to insufficient foreign currency has also greatly lowered production. However, he revealed that most subsidiary companies of the corporation have at least started production and given some required imput, production might rise to about 50 percent within a few months. The subsidiary companies of the Uganda Steel Corporation are Steel Manufacturers of East Africa, Uganda Metal Industry, (SAMPECO), Uganda [word indistinct], Tororo Steelworks, East African Steel Products and Uganda (Bati) and Paramount Manufacturing Company. [Text] [LD191540 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

MOBUTU CLAIMS ZAIRIANS UNITED AROUND HIS LEADERSHIP

LD211529 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Report by Etienne Ugelix: "In Brussels President Mobuto Wants To Meet With Certain Oppositionists and Invite Them To Return to Zaire"]

[Text] On the eve of the lecture he was due to deliver from the platform of the Grandes Conferences Cathouques in Brussels a very relaxed and even rather vivacious [Zairian] President Mobutu spoke with four journalists at his residence in Rhode. It was more of a rambling conversation than an interview.

"I have come to Brussels," he said, "to make myself understood in your country and to show people once and for all that Zaire is not Belgium and vice versa. Ours are two friendly countries which were united by colonization. However, Africa and Europe are different. The parameters are not the same, it is as simple as that.

"It is when I arrive in Belgium or read your newspapers that I hear of opponents. However, even the most important opponents write to me from here to ask for permission to return to the country. Contact was established with them by my aides yesterday and I will meet with some of them myself.

"The country is open to all its lost sons. It is within the Popular Movement of the Revolution (the only party) that the opposition must express itself freely, as you can see if you wish at the next congress. There is no hierarchy at the congress and everybody is free to speak openly."

President Mobutu then stressed the country's unity which will not be affected by increasing the number of parties. "Our country has almost 27 million inhabitants. If you can find 1,000 who condemn the head of state I no longer deserve my position. There are not so much as two heads of state in Africa who are as close to their people as I am."

Mobutu then made a clever comparison to illustrate Zaire's unity: "If you imagine, for example, that the province of Liege in Shaba in my country,

thanks to my action to support unity, an inhabitant of Liege could go to eastern Flanders and have a political speech applauded. That is certainly not the case here in Belgium...."

Mobutu then protested what he calls all the ridiculous things opponents have said about the Zairian regime in the past few days. "This is," he said, "the way I state my case."

"People are saying in particular that the food aid given to Zaire by the United States was misappropriated by the president's entourage. This is what really happened," Mobutu went on. "Every year the United States gives us food aid. This is put on sale in the markets. The money obtained in Zairian currency is at Zaire's disposal. This money is not in dollars since all the food is sold on the spot, in the country. This money is administered by the general commissioner for planning and the U.S. ambassador.

"Last year the former general commissioner for planning had given loans to certain politicians for their farms and to develop their enterprises, especially to members of parliament. In October a parliamentary monitoring committee discovered that more than 3 million zaires had been given in credit to members of parliament. They thought that this money should be given to farmers or invested in other spheres. They demanded that this money be paid back by the Zairian state and this was done and the Americans issued an explanation but nobody has mentioned that...."

President Mobutu then denied that his 4 February speech announced an increase in his personal power.

"In fact," he said, "I announced the repeal of Article 110 of the special powers which, in particular, authorized me to change the constitution without consulting anybody, if I so wished.

"As for parliamentary questions, I did not limit them but recalled the fundamental procedure in this matter, in other words that the head of state should be informed of their content before they are sent to the state commissioner concerned. Therefore there was no question of limiting deputies' freedom in this matter."

As for the monetary operation to change the currency, the president admitted that it was rather disastrous at first. He also admitted that there was a great deal of corruption. Some 17 agents have already been arrested for not placing the new currency at the banks' disposal and for reaching arrangements among themselves for concluding profitable deals. Despite all the criticisms the operation was a success, Mobutu thinks. In particular, fortunes made illegally were lost, which was one of the essential aims of the operation. The president admits that a few criticisms are justified because it was impossible to introduce 1.5 billion banknotes at a stroke and it was therefore necessary to do it step by step.

With regard to the recovery plan the president confirmed that the IMF Administrative Council will meet at the end of April to give final approval to the recovery plan. That will launch the plan and open the World Bank's doors to investors.

The president thinks that the country is obtaining most support from the United States. In this connection he referred to the very favorable statements about Zaire made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Morse in reply to criticism from some congressmen.

Finally, in the international sphere the president said he thinks that Western influence has been waning in Africa since the events in Ethiopia and Angola. "You don't need a diagram to explain that," he added.

He concluded on a bitter note: "The heads of state who cooperate with Eastern Bloc countries have an easy time. They are not constantly being criticized. Presidents who cooperate with the West, however, are constantly slandered by the press in those countries which lend a sympathetic ear to all kinds of lies and slander."

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BUSINESSMEN FLOGGED--A total of 214 Zambian businessmen were flogged last year for overcharging in their shops on essential commodities. This was disclosed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa, who also said 203 were imprisoned for exploiting the public. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 3]

ZAMBIAN POLICE SHOOT STRIKERS--Zambian MPs have demanded a Government statement on the shooting by police earlier this week of workers at a sugar estate south of Lusaka who went on strike to support demands for a pay increase. Three people were injured when the police opened fire on the strikers. One man later died in hospital. The MPs demanded a full ministerial statement after police Inspector-General Crispin Katukula denied his men had shot at the strikers. He said teargas had been used and 12 people arrested. But on Friday Labour Minister Mr Joshua Lumina admitted in Parliament that the police had opened fire and that three people had been wounded. MPs immediately demanded a full ministerial statement on the circumstances in which the strikers were shot. The shooting has heightened tension between the Government and workers demanding immediate payment of a K13-a-month pay increase. In recent weeks thousands of workers throughout the country have staged unofficial strikes demanding immediate payment of the increase, recommended as a ceiling in an independent report drawn up last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 2]

STAND DOWN--Zambia yesterday announced the demobilization of its reservists and Home Guard, called up last November when road and rail bridges were attacked, allegedly by Rhodesian troops. The Defense Minister, Mr Grey Zulu, said it would take Zambian troops three months to remove all the landmines in Zambian territory. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

END

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